Ordered Jan.5,1942
Req. 641

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

January 3 1942.

FILED

Please return to the Secretary's File Room

MEMORANDUM NO. 965

Long Distance Telephone Calls

The following letter dated December 20, 1941, from Mr. James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board, is quoted for the information and guidance of all employees of the Department of Agriculture:

> "Due to the current war situation, long distance telephone traffic is abnormally high. In addition to large increases in message toll traffic, there has been a great increase in requests for leased line telephone facilities.
>
> "Every increase in the number of leased lines means a reduction in the number of facilities available to handle long distance messages and a possible retarding of the handling of such messages, many of which are important to national defense.
>
> "The Defense Communications Board, therefore, requests that you ask your personnel not to order long distance leased line telephone circuits from the telephone companies except in cases where they are clearly essential to the national defense."

In view of the above and the difficulty of securing telephone equipment, it is obvious that for the duration of the war it will be extremely difficult for the telephone companies to meet the increased demands for long distance telephone calls, as well as local telephone service.

In order that long distance circuits may be available for national defense purposes at all times, it is requested that long distance calls be reduced to a minimum and not used if a letter, air mail letter or telegram will answer the purpose. If it is determined that a long distance call is necessary, the matter to be discussed

COMMUNICATIONS 6

should be well organized and briefed as much as possible in order that the circuit time consumed will be held to a minimum.. After placing a long distance call, the calling party should remain in his office or be available to receive the call in order to prevent the tying up of the circuit while he is being located.

Your cooperation is requested in the interest of National Defense.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Index entries:

TELEPHONES
Leased Line Telephone Facilities
Long Distance Telephone Calls

January 6, 1942.

should be well organized and briefed as much as possible in order that the circuit time consumed will be held to a minimum. After placing a long distance call, the calling party should remain in his office or be available to receive the call in order to prevent the tying up of the circuit while he is being located.

Your cooperation is requested in the interest of National Defense.

Clyde R. Hinkford
Secretary

Index entries:

TELEPHONES
Leased Line Telephone Facilities
Long Distance Telephone Calls

FILED
Please return to the Secretary's File Room

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Reg. no. 1024 aug 1, 1942

July 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 965, Supplement No. 1

Curtailment of Long Distance Telephone Calls

The Chairman of the Board of War Communications has addressed the following memorandum to the Heads of all Government Agencies:

"The Board of War Communications has been advised that there has been a noticeable increase in the time required to complete long distance telephone calls. These delays sometimes run as high as six hours or more depending upon the place being called. The cause for the delay in most cases is lack of sufficient circuit facilities brought about by the rapid increase in the number of long distance calls.

"It is urgently requested that the personnel of all agencies be advised of this situation and that every effort be made to reduce the number and duration of long distance telephone calls to a minimum and to utilize the mails and the telegraph facilities whenever practicable.

"If, however, it is absolutely necessary to telephone, it will help the war effort if such calls as practicable are placed during the off-peak periods, i.e., between 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., and between 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m., local time.

"James Lawrence Fly
Chairman"

Memorandum No. 965, dated January 3, 1942 urged that long distance calls be reduced to a minimum. However, in view of the above request it is considered advisable to again caution our personnel against placing any long distance calls which are not absolutely necessary in the conduct of your work. Any necessary calls should be placed during the off-peak periods suggested.

Your cooperation is essential to the best interests of our war effort.

Grover B. Hill
Assistant Secretary

TELEPHONES
Long Distance Calls, Curtailment of
Telephone Calls, Long Distance, Curtailment of
War Communications Board Requests Curtailment of Long Distance Telephone Calls

COMMUNICATIONS 6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 31, 1941

MEMORANDUM NO. 966

HISTORY OF DEFENSE AND WAR EFFORTS

The Bureau of the Budget has requested the Department to compile a history of the administration of activities of the Department as they relate to defense and war efforts.

The Director of Information is hereby assigned the responsibility for compiling such a history with the assistance of all Department branches. Contributions to the history should be completed at regular intervals.

As a beginning, would you please prepare and submit to the Director of Information by February 1, 1942, a concise history of the defense activities of your agency, starting with the beginning of the defense program. Concise material should be submitted to the Director of Information to bring the history up to date every three months, beginning April 1, 1942.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

U.S. DEPT.
OF AGRICULTURE
RECEIVED

JUL 3 12 38 PM 1942

BUREAU AGR. ECONOMICS

Regn. 4086
Dated - 1-18-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FILED
★
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

January 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM NO. 966, SUPPLEMENT 1

History of Defense and War Efforts

Responsibility for compiling a history of the administration of the Department's activities relating to defense and the War, assigned to the Office of Information by Memorandum No. 966 of December 31, 1941, is hereby transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Grover B. Hill
Assistant Secretary

ORGANIZATION/

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Amended 1-2-42
Reg. 640
L.

January 1, 1942.

FILED
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

MEMORANDUM NO. 967

Joint Committees for 1942 of The Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, and the United States Department of Agriculture

This is to announce that I have appointed for the calendar year 1942 Messrs. O. E. Reed, H. R. Tolley, and J. T. Jardine to serve on the Joint Committee on Projects and Correlation of Research; and Messrs. H. G. Knight, J. W. Roberts, and Benjamin Schwartz to serve on the Joint Committee on Publication of Research.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Index entries:

COMMITTEE, Joint, on Projects and Correlation of Research
Joint Committee on Projects and Correlation of Research of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, ~~for 1942~~
COMMITTEE on Publication of Research, Joint
Joint Committee on Publication of Research of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Joint Committees

Committees

Regn. 4138
Dated 3-30-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FILED
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

March 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM NO. 967, SUPPLEMENT 1

Joint Committee on Publication of Research

The Department members of the Joint Committee on Publication of Research for 1943 are Messrs. P. N. Annand, J. W. Roberts, and Benjamin Schwartz. The other members of the Committee are appointed by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Association, the Joint Committee on Projects and Correlation of Research has been merged with the Association's Committee on Agricultural Experiment Station Organization and Policy.

Grover B. Hill
Assistant Secretary

COMMITTEES

1-10-42
Reg. 650
1.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1942.

FILED
★
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

MEMORANDUM NO. 968

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

The Acting Secretary of Agriculture, in a Memorandum for Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices, dated October 19, 1938, established the General Administration Board for the Department Graduate School, and appointed members of the Board.

The membership of the General Administration Board is revised as follows:

T. Roy Reid, Director of Personnel, Chairman
Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator
James T. Jardine, Chief, Office of Experiment Stations
H. R. Tolley, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Henry G. Knight, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering
Eugene C. Auchter, Agricultural Research Administrator
Peter Keplinger, Staff Assistant in Administrative Management, Forest Service
A. G. Black, Governor, Farm Credit Administration
W. W. Stockberger, Special Adviser to the Secretary

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Index Entries:

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Board, General Administration for Graduate School

General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

EDUCATION 1-1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Reg. No. 1053 (Sec.)
September 9, 1942

FILED
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

September 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Because of the death of Dr. H. G. Knight I am appointing Mr. W. A. Jump to take his place on the Administration Board of the Graduate School.

This Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Roy F. Hendrickson
H. R. Tolley
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
Eugene C. Auchter
Peter Keplinger
A. G. Black
W. W. Stockberger

Paul H. Appleby
Under Secretary

Index Entries:

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Board, General Administration for Graduate School
General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

md

EDUCATION 1-1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Regn. 4159
Dated 5-1-43

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1943.

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 2

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Grover B. Hill, is named as a member of the Administration Board of the Department Graduate School.

Because of the transfer of Mr. Peter Keplinger from Washington, Mr. Lyle F. Watts, Chief, Forest Service, is appointed to take his place on the Administration Board of the Graduate School.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hill
E. C. Auchter
A. G. Black
Roy F. Hendrickson
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
W. W. Stockberger
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

EDUCATION 1-1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 906, SUPPLEMENT 2

Members of General Administration Board for
Department Graduate School

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Grover B. Hill, is named as a member of the Administration Board of the Department Graduate School.

Because of the transfer of Mr. Peter Kopitzer from Washington, Mr. Lyle T. Watts, Chief, Forest Service, is appointed to take his place on the Administration Board of the Graduate School.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hill
H. G. Snyder
A. G. Black
Roy F. Hendrickson
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
M. M. Stuckberger
H. R. Tolley
Lyle T. Watts

Secretary

Regn. 4130
Dated 2-15-44

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington

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PLEASE RETURN TO
SECRETARY'S RECORDS
U. S. D. A.

February 14, 1944

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 3

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Mr. N. E. Dodd, Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, is designated as a member of the General Administration Board for the Department Graduate School to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson's leaving the Department and the War Food Administration.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hill
E. C. Auchter
A. G. Black
N. E. Dodd
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
W. W. Stockberger
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

EDUCATION 1-1

Regn. 4169
4-27-44

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

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U.S.D.A.

April 27, 1944

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 4

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Mr. R. W. Hudgens, Associate Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, is designated as a Member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to fill the vacancy created by Dr. A. G. Black's leaving the Department.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hill
E. C. Auchter
R. W. Hudgens
N. E. Dodd
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
W. W. Stockberger
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Grover B. Hill

Acting Secretary

EDUCATION 1 - 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington 25, D. C.

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SECRETARY'S RECORDS
U. S. D. A.

Regn. 3527
Dated 8/18/44

August 17, 1944

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 5

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Mr. C. O. Henderson, Chief of the Training Division of the Office of Personnel is designated as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Dr. W. W. Stockberger, deceased.

The membership of this Board is now as follows:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hill
E. C. Auchter
R. W. Hudgens
N. E. Dodd
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
C. O. Henderson
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Charles F. Brannan
Assistant Secretary

EDUCATION 1-1

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 5

Members of General Administration Board for
Department Graduate School

Mr. C. O. Henderson, Chief of the Training Division of the Office of Personnel is designated as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Mr. W. Stockberger, deceased.

The membership of this Board is now as follows:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hall
E. C. Auchter
E. W. Hudgens
M. R. Lodd
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
C. O. Henderson
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Assistant Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

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SECRETARY'S RECORDS
U.S.D.A.

Reg. No. 3632
March 1, 1945

February 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 6

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Dr. P. V. Cardon, Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, is designated as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Dr. E. C. Auchter, who has resigned as Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration.

The membership of this Board is now as follows:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Grover B. Hill
P. V. Cardon
R. W. Hudgens
N. E. Dodd
James T. Jardine
W. A. Jump
C. O. Henderson
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Grover B Hill

Acting Secretary

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

EDUCATION 1 - 1

Req. 3578

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

October 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 7

FILED
PLEASE RETURN TO SECRETARY'S RECORDS U.S.D.A.

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

The Under Secretary of Agriculture, John B. Hutson, is named as a member of the General Administration Board of the Department Graduate School. He replaces Grover B. Hill.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Philip V. Cardon
Norris E. Dodd
C. O. Henderson
Robert W. Hudgens
John B. Hutson
James T. Jardine
William A. Jump
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Secretary

EDUCATION

Req. 3648

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

April 24, 1946

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 8

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Robert H. Shields is named as a member of the Administration Board of the Department Graduate School. He replaces John B. Hutson, who has resigned as Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Philip V. Cardon
Norris E. Dodd
C. O. Henderson
Robert W. Hudgens
James T. Jardine
William A. Jump
Robert H. Shields
H. R. Tolley
Lyle F. Watts

Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EDUCATION 1-1

Req. 3526

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

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SEP 6 1946

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SECRETARY'S RECORDS
U. S. D. A. 1

September 5, 1946

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 9

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Oris V. Wells and M. L. Wilson are named as members of the General Administration Board of the Department Graduate School. They replace James T. Jardine and H. R. Tolley.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Philip V. Cardon
Norris E. Dodd
C. O. Henderson
Robert W. Hudgens
William A. Jump
Robert H. Shields
Lyle F. Watts
Oris V. Wells
M. L. Wilson

Charles F. Brannan

Acting Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EDUCATION 1-1

Req. 3585

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 31, 1947.

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 10

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

H. H. Bennett, Ivy W. Duggan and W. V. Lambert are named as members of the General Administration Board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. They replace P. V. Cardon, R. W. Hudgens and Robert H. Shields.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
H. H. Bennett
Norris E. Dodd
Ivy W. Duggan
C. O. Henderson
William A. Jump
W. V. Lambert
Lyle F. Watts
Oris V. Wells
M. L. Wilson

Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EDUCATION 1-1

Reg. 3547

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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SEP 13 1948
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U. S. D. A.

September 3, 1948.

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 11

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Philip V. Cardon and A. J. Loveland are named as members of the General Administration Board of the Department Graduate School. They replace Norris E. Dodd and W. V. Lambert.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Hugh H. Bennett
Philip V. Cardon
Ivy W. Duggan
C. O. Henderson
William A. Jump
A. J. Loveland
Lyle F. Watts
Oris V. Wells
M. L. Wilson

Charles F. Brannan

Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EDUCATION 1-1

Reg. 3647

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FILED
MAR 18 1949
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U.S.D.A. 1

March 15, 1949.

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 12

Members of General Administration Board for Department Graduate School

Claude R. Wickard is named as a member of the General Administration Board of the Department Graduate School. He replaces William A. Jump.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Hugh H. Bennett
Philip V. Cardon
Ivy W. Duggan
C. O. Henderson
A. J. Loveland
Lyle F. Watts
Oris V. Wells
Claude R. Wickard
M. L. Wilson

Charles F. Brannan
Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EDUCATION 1-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FILED
MAY 16 1950
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U. S. D. A.

May 9, 1950

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 3

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Knox T. Hutchinson is named as a member of the General Administration Board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He replaces Albert J. Loveland.

The Board now consists of:

T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Hugh H. Bennett
Philip V. Cardon
Ivy W. Duggan
C. O. Henderson
Knox T. Hutchinson
Lyle F. Watts
Oris V. Wells
Claude R. Wickard
M. L. Wilson

Charles F. Brannan
Secretary

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EDUCATION 1-1

Dr. Baker
Stat. & Hist. Research

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

July 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 14

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Robert M. Salter, B. T. Shaw, and R. E. McArdle are appointed as members of the General Administration Board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. These appointments are made to vacancies created by the retirement of P. V. Cardon, H. H. Bennett, and Lyle F. Watts.

The Board now consists of:

Ivy W. Duggan
C. O. Henderson
Knox T. Hutchinson
R. E. McArdle
T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells
Claude R. Wickard
M. L. Wilson

Charles F. Brannan
Secretary

Dr. Baker
Stat. & Hist. Research

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

June 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT NO. 15

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

True D. Morse, John H. Davis, and Clarence M. Ferguson are named as members of the General Administration Board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. They replace Knox T. Hutchinson, Claude R. Wickard, and M. L. Wilson.

The membership of the Board is as follows:

John H. Davis
Ivy W. Duggan
Clarence M. Ferguson
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

Stat. & Hist. Research
Dr. Baker

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

August 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT NO. 16

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Mr. C. R. Arnold, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, is designated as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School. He succeeds Mr. Ivy W. Duggan who has resigned from the Department.

The membership of the Board is as follows:

C. R. Arnold
John H. Davis
Clarence M. Ferguson
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

February 26, 1954

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 17

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Mr. James A. McConnell, Administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service, and Mr. Ralph S. Roberts, Administrative Assistant Secretary, are designated as members of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School. They succeed Mr. C. R. Arnold and Mr. T. Roy Reid.

Mr. Clarence M. Ferguson, a member of the Board, is hereby designated to serve as its chairman.

The Membership of the Board is as follows:

Clarence M. Ferguson, Chairman
John H. Davis
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
James A. McConnell
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Under the regulations governing the Graduate School, the Department's Director of Personnel is also ex officio a member of the Board.

Secretary

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

September 8 1954

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 18

Members of General Administration Board of Graduate School

Dr. E. L. Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Mr. John H. Davis, who has resigned.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

E. L. Butz
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
James A. McConnell
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
Robert M. Salter
MacHenry Schafer
Byron T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

COMMITTEES 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

September 9, 1954

MEMORANDUM NO. 986, SUPPLEMENT 18

Members of General Administration Board
of Graduate School

Dr. B. I. Bute, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Mr. John H. Davis, who has resigned.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

B. I. Bute
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
K. S. McArdle
James A. McDonnell
Irma B. Moree
Ralph S. Roberts
Robert K. Salter
Mackenry Schafer
Byron T. Shaw
Orla V. Wells

Secretary

AMS, AGRIC. ECONOMICS DIV.
STATISTICAL & HISTORICAL
RESEARCH BRANCH
4-26-54 AGRIC. HISTORY SECTION
AMS-AR-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

September 8, 1954

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 18

Members of General Administration Board
of Graduate School

Dr. E. L. Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Mr. John H. Davis, who has resigned.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

E. L. Butz
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
James A. McConnell
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
Robert M. Salter
MacHenry Schafer
Byron T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

March 9 1956

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 19

Members of General Administration Board
of Graduate School

Mr. R. B. Tootell, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Dr. Robert M. Salter, deceased.

Dr. C. N. Shepardson, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Mr. J. A. McConnell, who has resigned.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

E. L. Butz
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
MacHenry Schafer
Byron T. Shaw
C. N. Shepardson
R. B. Tootell
Oris V. Wells

E. T. Benson
Secretary

COMMITTEES 2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM NO. 965, SUPPLEMENT 19

Members of General Administration Board
of Graduate School

Mr. R. B. Tootell, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Dr. Robert M. Salter, deceased.

Dr. C. M. Shepardson, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is hereby appointed as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to succeed Mr. J. A. McConnell, who has resigned.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

E. L. Buca
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
Macklenry Schafer
Byron T. Shaw
C. M. Shepardson
R. B. Tootell
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1957

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 20

Members of General Administration Board

of the Graduate School

Since the Director of Personnel is an ex officio member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School, Mr. Ernest C. Betts, Jr. is now included in the list of members of this board.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

Ernest C. Betts, Jr.
E. L. Butz
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
Byron T. Shaw
C. N. Shepardson
R. B. Tootell
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

COMMITTEES 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

August 22, 1957

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, ~~SUPPLEMENT 21~~ Revised

Members of General Administration Board
of the Graduate School

Mr. Don Paarlberg, Assistant Secretary, is appointed a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to take the place formerly held by Dr. Earl L. Butz.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

Ernest C. Betts, Jr.
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
Don Paarlberg
Ralph S. Roberts
Byron T. Shaw
C. N. Shepardson
R. B. Tootell
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

COMMITTEES 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

August 23, 1939

MEMORANDUM NO. 958, SUPPLEMENT #1

Members of General Administration Board
of the Graduate School

Mr. Don Paarlberg, Assistant Secretary, is appointed a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to take the place formerly held by Dr. Earl L. Butz.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

Ernest C. Bette, Jr.
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
Don Paarlberg
Ralph S. Roberts
Byron T. Shaw
C. M. Shepardson
P. B. Tootell
Orris V. Wells

Secretary

COMMITTEES #7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

April 28, 1960

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, REVISED

Members of General Administration Board
of the Graduate School

Dr. Max Myers, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, has been appointed a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School to take the place formerly held by Dr. Don Paarlberg.

The members of the General Administration Board now are:

Ernest C. Betts, Jr.
C. M. Ferguson, Chairman
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
Max Myers
Ralph S. Roberts
Byron T. Shaw
C. N. Shepardson
R. B. Tootell
Oris V. Wells

Secretary's Memorandum No. 968, Revised, dated August 22, 1957, is hereby superseded.

E. T. Benson

COMMITTEES 2

Req. 653
1-13-42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1942.

FILED
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

MEMORANDUM NO. 969

Administration of the Water Facilities Program

1. Effective July 1, 1942, the functions, duties and responsibilities heretofore assigned to the Soil Conservation Service in connection with the water facilities program are assigned to the Farm Security Administration, and all water facilities funds and property in the possession of the Soil Conservation Service are transferred to the Farm Security Administration.

2. The Soil Conservation Service and the Farm Security Administration shall submit to me as soon as possible for approval a joint recommendation concerning the personnel of the Soil Conservation Service working on the water facilities program that should be transferred to the Farm Security Administration when this memorandum becomes effective.

3. Effective July 1, 1942, the Water Facilities Board of the Office of Land Use Coordination is abolished, and the Land Use Coordinator or his representative shall be responsible for relating the water facilities program to other programs of this Department and the land and water programs of the Department of the Interior.

4. The operating policies and procedures set forth in the Water Facilities Procedure Manual may be modified or superseded by the Farm Security Administration in conformity with the provisions of this memorandum.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

ORGANIZATION
Water Facilities Program, Assignment of Functions to Farm Security Adm.
Water Facilities Board, Abolishment of
Board, Water Facilities, Abolishment of
Farm Security Administration, Transfer of Water Facilities Program to

WATER 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1942.

FILED

MEMORANDUM NO. 969

Administration of the Water Facilities Program

1. Effective July 1, 1942, the functions, duties and responsibilities heretofore assigned to the Soil Conservation Service in connection with the water facilities program are assigned to the Farm Security Administration, and all water facilities funds and property in the possession of the Soil Conservation Service are transferred to the Farm Security Administration.

2. The Soil Conservation Service and the Farm Security Administration shall submit to me as soon as possible for approval a joint recommendation concerning the personnel of the Soil Conservation Service working on the water facilities program that should be transferred to the Farm Security Administration when this memorandum becomes effective.

3. Effective July 1, 1942, the Water Facilities Board of the Office of Land Use Coordination is abolished, and the Land Use Coordinator or his representative shall be responsible for relating the water facilities program to other programs of this Department and the land and water programs of the Department of the Interior.

4. The operating policies and procedures set forth in the Water Facilities Procedure Manual may be modified or superseded by the Farm Security Administration in conformity with the provisions of this memorandum.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

ORGANIZATION

Water Facilities Program, Assignment of Functions to Farm Security Administration.
Water Facilities Board, Abolishment of
Board, Water Facilities, Abolishment of
Farm Security Administration, Transfer of Water Facilities Program to

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

Reg. No. 1058 (Sec)
9-17-42

FILED
Please return to the Secretary's File Room

September 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 969, SUPPLEMENT I

Administration of the Water Facilities Program

1. The Administrator of the Farm Security Administration is hereby authorized to approve water facilities loans and grants in an amount not exceeding $50,000 in accordance with the authorization contained in the Water Facilities Act as amended.

2. The Farm Security Administration is hereby authorized to perform all functions previously vested in the Water Facilities Board with respect to water facilities loans and grants heretofore approved by said board.

Paul H. Appleby

Under Secretary

ORGANIZATION
Water Facilities Program, Assignment of Functions to Farm Security Adm.
Water Facilities Board, Abolishment of
Board, Water Facilities, Abolishment of
Farm Security Administration, Transfer of Water Facilities Program to

mw

WATER

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM NO. 969, SUPPLEMENT I

Administration of the Water Facilities Program

1. The Administrator of the Farm Security Administration is hereby authorized to approve water facilities loans and grants in an amount not exceeding $50,000 in accordance with the authorization contained in the Water Facilities Act as amended.

2. The Farm Security Administration is hereby authorized to perform all functions previously vested in the Water Facilities Board with respect to water facilities loans and grants heretofore approved by said board.

Secretary

ORGANIZATION
Water Facilities Program, Assignment of Functions to Farm Security Administration.
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 14

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Robert M. Salter, B. T. Shaw, and R. E. McArdle are appointed as members of the General Administration Board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. These appointments are made to vacancies created by the retirement of P. V. Cardon, H. H. Bennett, and Lyle F. Watts.

The Board now consists of:

Ivy W Duggan
C. O. Henderson
Knox T. Hutchinson
R. E. McArdle
T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells
Claude R. Wickard
M. L. Wilson

Charles F. Brannan
Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ORGANIZATION 1 (Graduate School)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 3, 1953.

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 15

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

True D. Morse, John H. Davis, and Clarence M. Ferguson are named as members of the General Administration Board of the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. They replace Knox T. Hutchinson, Claude R. Wickard, and M. L. Wilson.

The membership of the Board is as follows:

John H. Davis
Ivy W. Duggan
Clarence M. Ferguson
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

E. T. Dunn

Secretary

ORGANIZATION (Grad. School)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 3, 1953.

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, Supplement 16

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Mr. C. R. Arnold, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, is designated as a member of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School. He succeeds Mr. Ivy W. Duggan who has resigned from the Department.

The membership of the Board is as follows:

C. R. Arnold
John H. Davis
Clarence M. Ferguson
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
True D. Morse
T. Roy Reid, Chairman
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Secretary

ORGANIZATION 1 (Graduate School)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

February 26 1954

HEADS OF AGENCIES

MEMORANDUM NO. 968, SUPPLEMENT 17

Members of General Administration Board for the Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Mr. James A. McConnell, Administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service, and Mr. Ralph S. Roberts, Administrative Assistant Secretary, are designated as members of the General Administration Board of the Graduate School. They succeed Mr. C. R. Arnold and Mr. T. Roy Reid.

Mr. Clarence M. Ferguson, a member of the Board, is hereby designated to serve as its chairman.

The Membership of the Board is as follows:

Clarence M. Ferguson, Chairman
John H. Davis
C. O. Henderson
R. E. McArdle
James A. McConnell
True D. Morse
Ralph S. Roberts
Robert M. Salter
B. T. Shaw
Oris V. Wells

Under the regulations governing the Graduate School, the Department's Director of Personnel is also ex officio a member of the Board.

Secretary

COMMITTEES

Req. 654
1-13-42

L.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

FILED
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

January 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 970

Transferring Certain Functions of the Northern Great Plains and Southern Great Plains Regional Offices of the Office of Land Use Coordination

Effective March 1, 1942, the Southern Great Plains Regional Office and the Northern Great Plains Regional Office of the Office of Land Use Coordination are abolished. All functions of these offices, except those functions which relate to administrative coordination of programs, together with their personnel and property, are transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Allotments of funds heretofore made to the Office of Land Use Coordination for use in connection with the functions so transferred shall be available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Those functions of the Southern Great Plains Regional Office transferred by this memorandum shall be exercised through the regional integrator of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for program planning in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Those functions of the Northern Great Plains Regional Office transferred by this memorandum shall be exercised through the Bureau's regional integrator for program planning in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, and Wyoming. These regional integrators will serve as chairmen of regional inter-bureau program planning committees, will be responsible for the integration and development of plans basic to agricultural programs, will coordinate the specialized programs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and will coordinate the general planning activities of the Bureau with those of other departmental agencies in the region in order to facilitate the achievement of common regional program objectives.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

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Great Plains Regional Office.

Order 659. 1-19-42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

FILED

Please return to the Secretary's File Room

January 17, 1942.

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM NO. 971

Designation of Officials of the Department to Administer the Requisitioning of Property Required for National Defense

Pursuant to Executive Order 8942 and subsequent regulations, issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, I have been authorized to initiate action for the requisitioning of property required for national defense in accordance with the provisions of the acts approved October 10, 1940 (Public Law 829, 76th Congress) and October 16, 1941 (Public Law 274, 77th Congress.) In brief, these acts authorize the requisitioning of property when it has been determined that (1) the use of any military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or munitions is needed for the defense of the United States; (2) such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply; and (3) all other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted. In order to provide for the effective administration of the requisitioning of such property, I hereby designate the following officials to carry out the purposes of these acts and orders:

Programs administered by Surplus Marketing Administration:

Agricultural Marketing Administrator or such officer or employee as he may designate for the purpose.

All other programs of the Department:

Director of Finance, or such officer or employee as he may designate for the purpose.

The procedure and regulations needed to be used in the Department to carry out the purpose of the above orders and laws shall, before being promulgated, be approved by a committee composed of the Director of Finance as chairman, the Solicitor, and the Agricultural Marketing Administrator.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

(Index entries on back of sheet)

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Index entries:

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National Defense, Requisitioning of Department Property for

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1-19-42

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1942.

1.

~~MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND CHIEFS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES~~
MEMORANDUM NO. 972

Coordination of Mapping Programs

FILED
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Please return to
Secretary's File Room

The Department is one of the largest users and producers of maps in the Federal Government. The Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Division of Soil Survey of the Bureau of Plant Industry each have important map-producing programs. With closer cooperation in the programming and scheduling of Federal mapping activities, and the adoption of common mapping standards along the lines recently suggested by the Bureau of the Budget, these agencies are in a position to make important contributions toward a coordinated Federal mapping program. Recognizing excellence of the map-producing facilities of the Department of Agriculture, the War Department has recently entered into cooperative agreements with this Department whereby the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service will conduct topographic surveys over certain designated areas of strategic military importance. Similar arrangements have also been made between the War Department and other recognized Federal mapping agencies.

In the interest of making the most effective use of its mapping facilities, not only in the execution of the War Mapping Program but also in contributing toward a coordinated national mapping program, the Department will cooperate fully with other Federal mapping agencies and with the Bureau of the Budget in making a continuous study of production methods based upon interchange of performance and cost records now kept in all Federal agencies on a uniform basis, as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget; in studying the map needs of important map-using agencies and groups, and in designing, programming and scheduling its mapping activities so that they make the maximum contribution toward the Nation's mapping needs.

ILLUSTRATIONS /

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Coordination of Mapping Programs

The Department is one of the largest users and producers of maps in the Federal Government. The Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Division of Soil Survey of the Bureau of Plant Industry each have important map-producing programs. With closer cooperation in the programming and scheduling of Federal mapping activities, and the adoption of common mapping standards along the lines recently suggested by the Bureau of the Budget, these agencies are in a position to make important contributions toward a coordinated Federal mapping program. Recognizing excellence of the map-producing facilities of the Department of Agriculture, the War Department has recently entered into cooperative agreements with this Department whereby the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service will conduct topographic surveys over certain designated areas of strategic military importance. Similar arrangements have also been made between the War Department and other recognized Federal mapping agencies.

In the interest of making the most effective use of its mapping facilities, not only in the execution of the War Mapping Program but also in contributing toward a coordinated national mapping program, the Department will cooperate fully with other Federal mapping agencies and with the Bureau of the Budget in making a continuous study of production methods based upon interchange of performance and cost records now kept in all Federal agencies on a uniform basis, as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget; in studying the map needs of important map-using agencies and groups, and in designing, programming and scheduling its mapping activities so that they make the maximum contribution toward the Nation's mapping needs.

To accomplish the above objectives: January 17, 1942.

1. The Office of Land Use Coordination will be responsible for bringing together the map-using agencies of the Department for mutual consideration of their map information needs and determination of the form and content of map information that will most effectively serve the whole Department. It will also assemble and coordinate reports from Departmental agencies on their long-time and year-to-year mapping needs and their proposed programs, for submission to the Bureau of the Budget for use in development of a coordinated Federal mapping program; and will represent the Department in its relationships with other departments and establishments on matters relating to the programming and scheduling of mapping activities, and to the determination of map information needs.

2. The Technical Advisory Board will advise and assist the bureaus in respect to technical methods, equipment, and management procedures used in Departmental map-making programs and in the conduct of planimetric, topographic and cadastral surveys, and be responsible for the study and coordination of such matters. It will also assemble and coordinate reports from Departmental mapping agencies on map producing operations and equipment for submission to the Bureau of the Budget. It will also represent the Department in its relationships with the Bureau of the Budget and with other Federal Departments and establishments on matters of map production techniques and methods.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

MAPPING
Coordination of Mapping Programs
Land Use Coordination, Office of, responsibility for coordination of mapping programs
Technical Advisory Board, responsibility for coordination of mapping programs
War Department, coordination of mapping programs with

To accomplish the above objectives:

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2. The Technical Advisory Board will advise and assist the Bureaus in respect to technical methods, equipment, and management procedures used in Departmental map-making programs and in the conduct of planimetric, topographic and cadastral surveys, and be responsible for the study and coordination of such matters. It will also assemble and coordinate reports from Departmental mapping agencies on map producting operations and equipment for submission to the Bureau of the Budget. It will also represent the Department in its relationship with the Bureau of the Budget and with other Federal Departments and establishments on matters of map production techniques and methods.

Secretary

January 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 973

Coordination of Library Resources in the Department

To Administrators, Directors and Chiefs of Bureaus:

The President has already found it necessary to order out of Washington two bureaus of this Department to make room for the prosecution of the war. The prospective expansion of war agencies in Washington presents the clear prospect of further dispersion of bureau units to the field. Thus Agricultural library resources in the bureaus heretofore available in Washington by inter-change are threatened with dissipation unless a centralized plan of management is quickly adopted in advance of these deconcentration moves. Not only is the basic injunction of Congress to the Department that it maintain a national library on agricultural subjects likely to be thwarted if evacuated bureaus take with them the library materials now housed with them, but the services by these libraries to other bureaus in the Department, which because of close ties to professional subject matter they have always rendered, will be seriously disrupted by distance, delays, and excessive costs. A plan of library policies and administration to furnish strengthened field library services, while maintaining the basic and essential library materials together in Washington, can only be satisfactorily developed and implemented by a central department library controlling all our library resources.

I have therefore decided to request the President for an Executive Order which will transfer all units of the Department of Agriculture engaged in library service to the Library, Department of Agriculture, in order that the Department Librarian may so coordinate our library resources as to give a maximum of effective service to all of our efforts requiring library facilities.

If my request is granted, I shall expect the Department Librarian to work out with each bureau whatever arrangements will best serve its essential and particular library needs, in the field as well as in Washington, while still caring for the best interests of the Department as a whole. In order to assure full consideration of the special and peculiar requirements of each bureau now operating

a library service within its quarters, I am directing the Librarian to consult fully with representatives of each bureau concerned in working out the changes.

It will still be within the province of bureaus to purchase, in accordance with Department Regulations, those publications which are required for the continual and exclusive use of employees as working tools. All bureaus and offices of the Department now have authority to purchase such books for use in the field.

Plans for accomplishing the transfer of resources to the Department Library should be initiated at once, so that if and when the Executive Order may be issued the transition may be accomplished speedily and with a minimum of disturbance.

Secretary

ORGANIZATION

Library, Department of Agriculture, transfer of all library units to
Library Resources, Coordination of
Reorganization to Coordinate Library Resources

McKinley:EME (1/30/42)
Rewritten in Office of Secretary
CGGarman/RShaw:EME (1/31/42)

OBSOLETE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Codified - Sec R1-3
A R, T. 2

February 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 973 SUPPLEMENT 1

LIBRARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

In accordance with Executive Order No. 9069, consolidating all libraries administered by agencies of the Department of Agriculture and all units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services and their functions, personnel, property, and records, and in accordance with Memorandum No. 973, I am hereby transferring the abovementioned libraries and units to the Library, Department of Agriculture, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Ralph R. Shaw, the Department Librarian, acting as my personal representative.

In exercising the authority vested in him by paragraph 1 of this memorandum, and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, the Department Librarian shall, among other things, with respect to all libraries and units of the department providing library and bibliographical services:

a. Direct and supervise their activities.
b. Direct and supervise the work of their officers and employees.
c. Delegate, in his discretion, his authority to their officers and employees.
d. Utilize their personnel, funds, property, services, etc.
e. Consolidate or integrate their property, space, administrative, technical, staff, and other functions and services.

Transfer of funds for the purposes abovementioned shall be effected as soon as possible in accordance with paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 9069.

The Department Librarian is responsible for the effective administration of all library facilities and services of the Department. He is to supervise the collection of current and historical printed material and its organization in the Library, and to devise and maintain a system by which the Department Library system will render maximum service; he is finally responsible for the operation of all libraries administered by agencies of the Department of Agriculture and all units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services, and for the determination of present and long-term needs of the Department for library and bibliographical services. He represents the Department on all library and bibliographical matters.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

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ORGANIZATION

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Reorganization of Library Facilities

Reg. 697

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 974

MEMORANDUM TO BUREAU CHIEFS AND HEADS OF OFFICES

New Department-Wide House Organ, "USDA"

To keep all workers in the Department currently informed of major developments in the Department's war program both in Washington and in the field, a new semi-monthly house organ called "USDA" will come from the press in a day or so.

The circulation of each issue of "USDA" will be limited to 30,000 copies. It will, therefore, require careful planning in each bureau to make sure that every employee has an opportunity to read "USDA." I hope you will urge that employees in your bureau who are now on the mailing list route their copies to other workers in their offices. The present mailing list, which is a temporary one consisting principally of existing bureau mailing lists, will be revised as rapidly as the bureaus submit their recommendations to the Director of Personnel. The Training Council representative of each bureau now has the information about the present mailing list for his bureau.

"USDA" is edited under the supervision of the Director of Information with the assistance of an Editorial Advisory Board. If this publication is to accomplish its purpose, it is important that each bureau send its suggestions for news stories to the Editor. As the magazine will be about two weeks in press, items of information should be sent to the Editor well in advance of the time when they are ready for public release.

Paul H. Appleby
Under Secretary

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2/28/42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 26, 1942

center ← MEMORANDUM NO. 973 SUPPLEMENT 1

FILED
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Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

LIBRARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

In accordance with Executive Order No. 9069, consolidating all libraries administered by agencies of the Department of Agriculture and all units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services and their functions, personnel, property, and records, and in accordance with Memorandum No. 973, I am hereby transferring the abovementioned libraries and units to the Library, Department of Agriculture, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Ralph R. Shaw, the Department Librarian, acting as my personal representative.

In exercising the authority vested in him by paragraph 1 of this memorandum, and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, the Department Librarian shall, among other things, with respect to all libraries and units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services:

a. Direct and supervise their activities.

b. Direct and supervise the work of their officers and employees.

c. Delegate, in his discretion, his authority to their officers and employees.

d. Utilize their personnel, funds, property, services, etc.

e. Consolidate or integrate their property, space, administrative, technical, staff, and other functions and services.

Transfer of funds for the purposes abovementioned shall be effected as soon as possible in accordance with paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 9069.

ORGANIZATION 1 (Lib.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 973 SUPPLEMENT 1

LIBRARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

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In exercising the authority vested in him by paragraph 1 of this memorandum, and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, the Department Librarian shall, among other things, with respect to all libraries and units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services:

a. Direct and supervise their activities.

b. Direct and supervise the work of their officers and employees.

c. Delegate, in his discretion, his authority to their officers and employees.

d. Utilize their personnel, funds, property, services, etc.

e. Consolidate or integrate their property, space, administrative, technical, staff, and other functions and services.

Transfer of funds for the purposes above mentioned shall be effected as soon as possible in accordance with paragraph 5 of Executive Order No. 9069.

FILED
Please return to the Secretary's File Room

The Department Librarian is responsible for the effective administration of all library facilities and services of the Department. He is to supervise the collection of current and historical printed material and its organization in the Library, and to devise and maintain a system by which the Department Library system will render maximum service; he is finally responsible for the operation of all libraries administered by agencies of the Department of Agriculture and all units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services, and for the determination of present and long-term needs of the Department for library and bibliographical services. He represents the Department on all library and bibliographical matters.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

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ORGANIZATION
Library, Dept. of Agri., transfer of library units to
Reorganization of Library Facilities

The Department Librarian is responsible for the effective administration of all library facilities and services of the Department. He is to supervise the collection of current and historical printed material and its organization in the Library, and to devise and maintain a system by which the Department Library system will render maximum service; he is finally responsible for the operation of all libraries administered by agencies of the Department of Agriculture and all units of the Department providing library and bibliographical services, and for the determination of present and long-term needs of the Department for library and bibliographical services. He represents the Department on all library and bibliographical matters.

Secretary

Index Entries

ORGANIZATION
Library, Dept. of Agri., transfer of library units to
Reorganization of library facilities

Reg. 696

FILED
★ L
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975 - 1 *

For Chairmen and Members U.S.D.A. War Boards:
U.S.D.A. War Boards - Encouraging long-staple cotton production

The war emergency has further developed the fact that we need increased production of Upland cotton with staple of 1-1/8" to at least 1-1/4".

In order to obtain this increase, I direct the State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards in States affected, working in close cooperation with the State Experiment Stations, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and other interested State and Federal agencies, to assume the responsibility for this task.

The Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Extension Service, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration particularly will have a function to perform in getting the project successfully under way. State and County War Boards should delegate responsibilities to these agencies in position to render effective service.

At a meeting held in Washington during the week of January 5 by representatives of the above groups, it was found that a goal of 1,437,000 bales or an increase of 652,000 bales over 1941 would be desirable in view of the present and prospective needs of these staple lengths. Every possible effort should be made to reach this goal.

The producer who changes from shorter cotton to longer staple cotton should receive an increased premium to offset the lower yield per acre of longer staple cotton. Therefore, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced a loan program for the 1942 crop, which provides for increased premiums on long staple cotton sufficient to encourage producers to make the desired shift. A copy of the loan announcement is attached.

*This and future Secretary's Memoranda setting forth policy to be followed by U.S.D.A. War Boards in carrying out specific War Board projects will carry this general memorandum number, but will be designated by sub-numbers such as (975-2, 975-3, and 975-4, etc.).

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Each State Board should carefully consider the areas suitable for the production of these longer staple lengths in their State and concentrate their efforts toward getting the proper seed planted within these areas. Such areas may consist of parts of counties or groups of counties. In this connection it is well to recognize the possibility of a shortage of the medium staples resulting from a shift to the longer staples in such areas. To meet this possible shortage and to further improve the staple length of cotton produced, the State War Boards should encourage farmers in other areas to plant proven varieties with 15/16 to 1-3/32" staple, by increasing their present staple lengths about 1/16 of an inch, especially in those areas where substantial quantities of 13/16 to 7/8 inch staple are now produced.

It is suggested that the course of action of the State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards be as follows: Seed. A preliminary survey showed that shortage of seed of long staple varieties may be a serious limiting factor in obtaining the full production desired. War Boards should immediately survey the seed situation and compile a list of all good seed within each county in the designated areas that are available for producing the desired increase of staple lengths, obtaining the name and location of the person from whom the seed may be obtained, the total amount of seed available, the variety, price per ton, source from which the seed was obtained. This list should be publicized in local newspapers, if possible, and should be made available to farmers in the county through the county AAA office, the County Agent's office, and then sent to the State AAA office, and other offices of State and Federal agricultural agencies. In contacting seed dealers and other sources from which seed might be obtained, a special effort should be made to keep seed prices in line. Holders of good seed of these varieties should appreciate the need of having this seed planted in sufficient quantities to meet our national requirements, especially for the duration of the war. Prices for the seed, therefore, should be reasonable and at a level which farmers can afford and will pay. About twice the current quotation on oil mill seed is considered a fair price and sales may be arranged where practical on a basis of exchange of 2 for 1 of milling for planting seed or any other plan mutually agreeable to the farmer and the person selling the seed. Wherever possible the seed should be treated with a mercury dust before planting. Treated seed promotes quicker and better germination and full stands, and consequently improves the yield of cotton.

Anticipated Production by States Based on Preliminary Seed Survey

| State | 1941 Production Bales | 5-Year Av. (1936-40) Bales | Desired Increase in Production 1942 Bales | Estimated Production 1942 Based on Seed Survey Bales | Probable Increase over 1941 Based on Seed Survey Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miss. | 422,000 | 394,000 | 371,000 | 697,000 | 275,000 |
| Ark. | 105,000 | 77,000 | 93,000 | 155,000 | 50,000 |
| La. | 5,000 | 37,000 | 50,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| Mo. | 8,000 | 8,000 | 19,000 | 13,000 | 5,000 |
| Tenn. | 4,000 | 8,000 | 19,000 | 14,000 | 10,000 |
| So. Car. | 21,000 | 23,000 | 19,000 | 31,000 | 10,000 |
| No. Car. | 17,000 | 19,000 | 25,000 | 32,000 | 15,000 |
| *Irrigated areas | 203,000 | 213,000 | 56,000 | 223,000 | 20,000 |
| | 785,000 | 779,000 | 652,000 | 1,185,000 | 400,000 |

*West Texas, New Mexico, and higher elevations in Arizona.

## Varieties Recommended

There are only five or six varieties of cotton of relatively high productivity in production that produce the staple lengths in question (1-1/8 to 1-1/4 inches). These are grown in certain areas in the Mississippi Valley States, in the Carolinas, and in the irrigated sections of the Southwest.

The varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture to meet these needs are strains of:

| Southeast | | Mississippi Valley | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coker 100 | 1-1/16 - 1-5/32 | Coker 100 | 1-1/16 - 1-5/32 |
| Wilds | 1-1/4 - 1-3/8 | Delfos 531 | 1-1/8 - 1-3/16 |
| | | Delfos 6 | 1-1/8 - 1-3/16 |
| | | Delfos 9252 | 1-3/16 |
| | | Strains of Express | 1-1/8 - 1-3/16 |
| | | Stoneville 2 B | 1-1/16 - 1-5/32 |
| | | Bobshaw strains | 1-1/16 - 1-5/32 |
| | | Wilds 1-1. | 1-1/4 - 1-3/8 |

West Texas, N. Mex., and higher elevations in Arizona

Acala 1517 1-1/8 - 1-3/16

Several new strains that are very promising in these staple lengths are available in several areas, but sufficient seed are not available for quantity production in 1942.

Information. Every available means of information for the producer should be used in this campaign, including newspapers, radios, letter, and personal contact. The Washington office will issue news and radio releases on this subject. It is suggested that the State and County Boards revise, localize, and supplement these releases in the customary manner. Time is short. It is going to take a concerted effort for all members of the Board to get this program before the producer as quickly as possible.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Attachment

WAR BOARDS -
Long-Staple Cotton, Encouraging Production of
Cotton, Long-Staple, Encouraging Production of

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-2

For Chairmen and Members of U.S.D.A. War Boards

Assistance to Justice Department in Notification of Enemy Aliens to Obtain Certificates of Identification

The Department of Agriculture has been requested by the Department of Justice to assist in rural areas in informing aliens of enemy nationalities about the requirement that they obtain a certificate of identification.

All subjects of foreign nations with which war has been declared, who are 14 years of age or older, are required to obtain certificates of identification. These certificates are to contain the alien's photograph and must be carried by the person to whom issued. The regulations apply to all aliens who have not yet taken the oath of allegiance before a Federal Judge - the final step in acquiring American citizenship.

All German, Italian, and Japanese aliens are required to apply at the nearest first or second-class County Seat post office for the certificate of identification. All application for certificates of identification have to be filed by February 28.

The Justice Department is interested in having Department people be helpful to aliens by directing them to post offices to obtain their certificates. In this connection it is important to avoid creating fear or hysteria on the part either of the aliens or the public generally. Notification of the requirements for obtaining certificates of identification can best be handled on a personal basis. A large proportion of aliens in America are loyal to this country and want to do their best to help win the war.

This memorandum does not contemplate any formal action by War Boards, but is intended primarily to call this matter to the attention of Department representatives so that they may notify any aliens they encounter while performing their usual duties.

The Department of Justice has already obtained certificates of identification from enemy aliens of the following States: California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Idaho, and this memorandum therefore is inapplicable in those States.

In States other than those listed, copies of this memorandum may be distributed to committeemen, volunteer leaders, and others as deemed desirable by the County U.S.D.A. War Boards.

Grover B. Hill

Assistant Secretary

WAR BOARDS
Justice Department, assisting in obtaining Enemy Alien Identification Certificates for the
Aliens, Enemy, Identification certificates for
Identification Certificates for Enemy Aliens, assisting Department of Justice in obtaining

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington

February 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975- 3

For Chairmen and Members U.S.D.A. War Boards

Relocation and Relief of Displaced Farm Families in Connection with War and Navy Departments' Land Acquisition Projects.

(In the future when O.A.D.R. advises the departmental agencies or bureaus that a project has been approved for acquisition, copies of this instruction will be sent to all County War Board members in the counties within which the acquisition area lies.)

Since the start of the National Defense Program, the Department of Agriculture has endeavored to extend the full use of its facilities and services to the War Department and to other agencies having primary responsibility for the development of munitions plants, training camps, and other military undertakings located in rural areas. At the same time, through field offices and associated local agencies, it has attempted to render maximum assistance to rural families who are required to relocate and readjust their farming operations by reason of their removal from the sites acquired for these purposes.

As the intensification of our war effort necessitates the acquisition and development of additional rural sites, the Department earnestly desires to continue to the full capacity of its available resources to assist in developing these new war production activities, and to assist in accomplishing the evacuation and relocation of displaced farm families with minimum delay and hardhsip.

Owing to the complex nature of the relocation problems involved in these undertakings, many variations in general field procedures, in division of responsibilities, and in the working relationships and arrangements among departmental agency workers and local groups have been unavoidable. It does not appear even now to be practicable to insist that a rigid plan be adopted. However, more adequately to effectuate and insure desirable intra-departmental integration of effort and to maximize our full cooperative effort with other State and local agencies in future acquisition projects, it seems advantageous at this time to indicate the main procedures for future guidance. Nothing in this memorandum is intended to change the satisfactory working relationships now existing on present projects.

1. Liaison relationship has been established between the Department of Agriculture and the Real Estate Branch, Construction Division, Office of Chief of Engineers, War Department, or appropriate officials of the Navy Department. The War Department is responsible for all matters directly relating to the acquisition of land; the Department of Agriculture is responsible for all matters relating to the relocation and relief of land owners and tenants.

2. The Real Estate Branch, Construction Division, Office of Chief of Engineers, War Department, notifies the Department of Agriculture (ordinarily the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations) as soon as it has been definitely determined that an area is actually to be acquired; that is, as soon as funds have been allocated and the Project Manager of the War Department or the assigned agency has been instructed to commence acquisitions.

3. The O.A.D.R. immediately advises the departmental agencies or bureaus concerned that the project has been approved for acquisition, transmitting to them all available information as to War or Navy Department plans for acquisition. Agencies so advised are those with particular responsibilities in the area involved, those with personnel and services available for farm assistance in the area, and those in a position to assist with special problems. Ordinarily, this includes the Chairman of the State War Board (through the Office of the Secretary), Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Soil Conservation Service, and Farm Credit Administration. Depending upon the location of the area and special problems likely to be involved, the Forest Service, Rural Electrification Administration, and other agencies may be in a position to assist with relocation and resettlement work and are so advised.

Each agency, without delay, will transmit this information to its appropriate State or Regional representative, instructing him to take immediate steps, in cooperation with other representatives, to develop plans for making the services of the Department available to the families to be displaced.

4. Upon official notice of impending acquisition by the War or Navy Departments, the Chairman of the State U.S.D.A. War Board will call a meeting of the Board and other agency representatives and will act as Chairman of the meeting. The agency representatives at this meeting will discuss the scope of the project and the special problems involved. If necessary, a State Working Committee, consisting of representatives of Extension Service, BAE, FSA, and other appropriate agencies, will be selected by the Board. This Working Committee will determine what additional information, if any, is needed, what form it should be in, and what agency will obtain the information. At the same time, this Working Committee will designate a date and place for an initial meeting of local citizens in the county where the displacement occurs.

5. The initial county meeting will be called by the Chairman of the County U.S.D.A. War Board and attended by representatives of the several agencies concerned, by the Real Estate Project Manager for the War Department, by the County Agricultural Planning Committee, members of the County War Board, representative farmers, the U. S. Employment Service, and other Federal, State, and local agencies in a position to contribute to the relocation work. The Real Estate Project Manager for the War or Navy Department will be asked to address the meeting, explain the procedure which will be followed in land acquisition, the evacuation dates, and similar pertinent information. At this meeting, the Chairman or other selected member of the State Working Committee will submit a general report as to the special problems involved, the needs, if any, for information from local citizens, and a general statement about the types of assistance available through Government agencies. If necessary, a more detailed statement may be made by agency representatives with reference to their particular phases of the program. For instance, the FSA representative may explain the type of assistance which that Agency can render, the eligibility standards which will govern the making of loans and grants, and the terms and conditions of such loans and grants. The Chairman of the County U.S.D.A. War Board will then appoint a Local Working Committee which will consist of representatives of the Extension Service, the FSA, the Land Use Planning Committee, and such other agencies as may be assigned special problems.

6. Ordinarily, the following assignment of responsibilities will be followed. If special circumstances necessitate, the Local Working Committee may alter these responsibilities to meet the needs of the local situation.

A. The making of local surveys where necessary to determine the type of assistance needed by families in the project area will be the responsibility of the Agricultural Planning Committee, with the cooperation of other agency representatives specifically requested by the Chairman of the Agricultural Planning Committee.

B. The collecting of information as to farms and residences for sale or rent outside of the acquisition area and nearby facilities for the temporary storage of feed, livestock, and machinery, will be the responsibility of all agencies represented on the Local Working Committee, but such information is to be assembled at the local office of the Extension Service for distribution to individual families and cooperating agencies.

C. The advising of families with respect to the marketing of livestock, equipment, and supplies on hand which will not by needed after relocation will be the responsibility of the Agricultural Extension Service.

D. The task of assisting persons who desire employment, to locate jobs on farms and in industries, should be undertaken by the U. S. Employment Service.

E. The making of loans and grants for moving expenses, subsistence, and permanent rehabilitation and relocation will, within the limits of available funds, be the responsibility of the FSA. However, in some areas, many farmers will probably not need special financial assistance in moving. They will be expected to take care of their own needs or obtain loans from private banks and regular agencies of the FCA. In order to simplify the financing, farmers will be encouraged to apply for loans and grants to the local office of the FSA, which agency will either handle the financing, in so far as funds permit, or refer the applicants to the appropriate agency.

F. The responsibility for necessary tasks not mentioned herein will be assigned by the Local Working Committee.

7. The Local Working Committee will appoint a Project Representative to represent the Department of Agriculture. It is desirable that this Project Representative be a full-time employee of the Department of Agriculture or of the Extension Service, or of a Relocation Corporation under the supervision of the FSA. His duties will require considerable technical knowledge and skill, as well as familiarity with the programs of all agencies of the Department of Agriculture. This Project Representative for the Department will not have administrative authority over local agency representatives, but will work in an advisory and coordinating capacity with them. He will maintain continuous liaison relationship with the Real Estate Project Manager of the War or Navy Department, and will act generally in a representative capacity for the Department of Agriculture. He should keep the affected County War Boards informed of the progress of the project.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

February 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975 - 4

For Chairmen and Members of State U. S. D. A. War Boards

War Board Cooperation with Contract Distribution Branch of the War Production Board

Shortages of critical materials are causing increasingly greater distress to industries engaged in the production of civilian goods. To the extent that many of these industries are located in rural areas, this tendency will severely disrupt normal rural economic relationships and cause hardship in the form of increased rural unemployment and impairment of local markets for farm products. This danger can be overcome in part if full use is made of rural industries.

The organization for making the fullest use of rural and other small industries is the Contract Distribution Branch of the Production Division of the War Production Board. Briefly, the objective of this organization is to fully utilize all potential industrial production facilities necessary for war purposes by spreading essential production to all plants no matter how small. (A more detailed statement of the objectives and working methods of the Contract Distribution Branch is attached.)

In order to expedite the extension of these services, the participation of U. S. D. A. War Boards is desirable. In view of the extreme variations in conditions throughout the country, details as to a practical field of cooperation between the two agencies can best be worked out at the State level. However, it appears the fields of profitable cooperation may be found among the following suggestions:

1. The use of departmental information channels to circulate information as to the functions and locations of the Contract Distribution Branch field offices and exhibits.

2. Cooperative collection of information relative to types of machine tools and productive capacities available in rural industries. Although this type of cooperation will be limited and will involve the services of engineers employed by the several agencies of the Department, it may be extremely important in some areas.

3. A reasonably accurate general knowledge of the functions of the Contract Distribution Branch on the part of U. S. D. A. War Boards at the county level undoubtedly will enable them to render an important service to specific rural industries threatened by shortages of critical materials.

4. U. S. D. A. War Boards can be of assistance to field offices of the Contract Distribution Branch in helping to make area surveys through which the latter agency determines the type of assistance that can be rendered in each case considered by it.

Several agencies of the Department may be in a position to cooperate in this work. The Rural Electrification Administration at times during the past year and a half has conducted a number of area surveys of resources, of power, fuel, water, agricultural production, skilled labor, etc. In some cases, the Board may wish to consider using the facilities of the Rural Electrification Administration to carry this responsibility. In other States, the Board may look to the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Extension Service, or one of the other Board agencies having applicable facilities.

In the light of the above analysis, chairmen or designated representatives of State U. S. D. A. War Boards will communicate with the appropriate field offices of the Contract Distribution Branch at the earliest possible moment in order to work out an appropriate line of field coordination between the efforts of the two agencies with respect to rural industries.

A directory of the Contract Distribution Branch field offices is attached.

Grover B. Hill
Assistant Secretary

WAR BOARDS
War Production Board, U. S. D. A. War Board cooperation with
War Boards, U. S. D. A., cooperation with War Production Board
Contract Distribution Branch of War Production Board, U. S. D. A. War Boards
cooperation with

# THE CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION BRANCH OF THE PRODUCTION DIVISION OF WPB IS READY TO SERVE YOU . . . .

---

The supreme war effort that we're starting now to enlist thousands of the additional plants and machines finds a complete nation-wide organization already set up and in operation for your service. This organization, the Contract Disbribution Branch, Production Division, WPB was created by Executive Order, September 4, 1941. It has been expanded since that time to obtain information on every war contract...at its source...and to provide a field office within a few hours drive of every plant and shop in the nation. Each of the field offices, including the one near you, is staffed with industrial and production engineers to tell you what is needed and to assist you in finding your place in the national effort.

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BREAKING LARGE ORDERS INTO SMALLER UNITS...With headquarters in the Nation's Capital, this service is working closely with the procurement officers of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and Treasury Departments to break large orders into smaller units and to speed production by thus spreading the work. As the orders are prepared for bidding, the Branch obtains advance information about them and transmits this information to the field offices. Thus, the field office is your headquarters for information.

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SPEEDING AND SPREADING SUBCONTRACTS...Because of the magnitude and nature of the work, many prime contracts are far too large for smaller shops and plants. But, the companies that obtain the prime contracts need and must have additional production facilities for "bits and pieces" and subassemblies. The Branch is working with these prime contractors to assist them in locating their requirements. The Branch headquarters in Washington is in constant contact with the large national contractors and every field office is in close touch with the local contractors in its area.

FIELD OFFICES, ENGINEERS IN EVERY AREA...To provide you with every possible and practical assistance...and to save you the time and money of a trip to Washington, the Division has set up a field office in your own city or a neighboring city. (See the list of field office cities attached.) As stated before, the industrial engineers working in this office are informed of the work to be done and the machines and other facilities needed to do it. Thus, when you tell them about your facilities, they can assist you in finding your place in the war effort.

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EXHIBITS AND CLINICS TO SHOW THE WORK...As an additional service, supplementing and augmenting the work of its field offices, the Division has set up Subcontracting Exhibits in large industrial areas and Clinics in smaller cities throughout the country. The Exhibits are fixed "display marts" of current war items, where you can see and feel the "bits and pieces" available for subcontracting. The Clinics are informal "get-togethers" of prime contractors and procurement officers with subcontractors, where in a few hours time you can interview scores of people who have work that you might do. There's at least one Exhibit within a few hours drive of your shop. There may be one or two Clinics scheduled in your area during the next few months.

---

POOLING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MORE FACILITIES...Many shops with useable and needed facilities are too small individually to obtain specific prime or subcontracts. But together with other small shops in the same area, they may be able to obtain the work. Accordingly, the Contract Distribution Branch has a special Pooling Department to work with the field offices in the formation of these pools. Your field office is the headquarters for complete information about pooling procedure, pools in operation and pools in process of formation.

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FINANCIAL AID WHEN, AS AND IF NECESSARY...Some useable plants and shops are unable to meet the financial requirements for prime and subcontracts. Provision for financial aid to these plants is made when, as and if it is necessary. Here again, the field office nearest you is headquarters for complete information on all phases of the subject.

STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE TO MAKE THE MOST OF THIS SERVICE!

The Contract Distribution Branch is your organization. It was designed and created to represent you with the contract placement agencies and prime contractors and to give you a service headquarters near your home. It does not place contracts. But every effort...every activity of this organization is directed toward assisting you in obtaining war work for your shop. To do the best job for you, the Division must have the facts about your plant. The engineers working in your field offices must know what facilities and what personnel you have to offer. Here is a step by step procedure to take full advantage of this service:

FIRST...MAKE A SHOP CHECK-UP...You probably have a recent analysis of your facilities and their condition. But if not, it's vitally important to your interest to make a shop check-up at the earlist possible moment. This check-up should include every building, every machine, every man and every other facility that you have available. Also, you may want to include a statement showing your financial resources.

SECOND...GO TO YOUR FIELD OFFICE! After you have checked and listed your facilities, the next step is to go to the nearest field office. You won't have far to go, no matter where you live. There may be one in your home city...or it may be a few hour's drive to a neighboring city.

THIRD...REGISTER YOUR FACILITIES...The engineers at the field office will answer your questions and assist you in every way they possibly can. They will give you a standard form upon which to register your facilities...and help you fill it out.

FOURTH...SEE EXHIBITS...ATTEND CLINICS...The Exhibits and Clinics are additional important activities set up (1) to give you a fixed place near your home to see current "bits and pieces" and (2) to provide you with a chance to interview the representatives of procurement agencies, prime contractors, priorities, Training Within Industry, etc. Be sure to visit the Exhibit nearest you and attend the Clinics in your area.

FIFTH...KEEP YOUR FIELD OFFICE INFORMED...Registering your facilities should be just the beginning of your contact with your field office. You will work closely with the engineers regarding presentation of your facilities to prime contractors and their suppliers and preparation of your bids for war work. You'll receive regular bulletins on contracts and subcontracts to be let and on new Exhibit openings and other field office activities. In order to take full advantage of these services, it's important to keep your field office informed on work obtained, work in progress and any changes that may take place in your available facilities.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D. C.

March 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-6

To Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

Assistance to the Employment Service in Locating Local Offices

Recognizing the importance of adequate farm labor exchange facilities to the food production program, the U.S. Employment Service is taking steps to expand its recruitment and placement facilities. In addition to the designation of a farm-job specialist in each local office, the Employment Service, at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, is preparing to increase the number of its local offices in 1942 to reach as many agricultural counties as possible.

The U.S. Employment Service provides four general types of offices: (1) Full-time permanent offices, (2) temporary or seasonal offices, (3) volunteer placement representatives, and (4) mobile placement units. These are described in the attached statement. We are advised by the U.S. Employment Service that they will serve every county of the nation with one of these four types of offices. Whenever it is mutually agreeable in a State, it will be satisfactory for county representatives of the USDA and the Extension Service to serve as voluntary representatives.

At present, local Employment Offices are located in only 1149 of the 3,072 counties of the United States. The Employment Service is now proposing to establish full-time offices in approximately 462 additional counties and temporary, volunteer or mobile offices in other counties so that more adequate service can be rendered agriculture during this period of labor stringency.

Attached is a copy of U.S. Employment Service Operations Bulletin No. B-8, addressed to Regional and State Employment Service Directors, which indicates the basis on which a decision may be made as to counties in which permanent offices should be located. You will note that the State Director of the U.S. Employment Service will call upon agricultural representatives within each State to assist in deciding the type of service needed in each county. The U.S.D.A. War Board in each State will represent the Department in conferences with the U.S. Employment Service for the purpose of recommending types of service needed for individual counties.

Preparatory to the designation of the location of new offices, the Director of the U.S. Employment Service has asked the Department of Agriculture to cooperate in the selection of counties where full-time offices are most urgently needed, and to assist in determining the type of service needed in others. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has made a study of the need for Employment Service facilities in each county of the nation on the basis of:

1. Counties with the greatest labor demand for year-around workers.
2. Counties with the greatest demand for seasonal workers.
3. Counties of potential labor supply.

The State Bureau of Agricultural Economics representatives have this material and it will be available to War Boards and other Department representatives and the U.S. Employment Service in deciding upon the location of offices and the type of service to be rendered. The counties selected by the Department of Agriculture on the basis outlined above may not exactly coincide with the list of counties attached to U.S. Employment Service Operations Bulletin No. B-8. It is our understanding from the Employment Service that there may be an adjustment between counties in order that the offices may be placed where most needed.

Department representatives should cooperate in every way possible with the Employment Service in this matter.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Enclosures.

WAR BOARDS
Employment Service, U. S. - Location of local offices to assist War Boards
War Boards - Assisting Employment Service in location of local employment offices

# TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES

Bringing to the agricultural industry an employment service for any county or community requires that consideration be given not only to the type of crop grown and the geography of the area, but also to the hiring practices of the employers. The size of the problem and the method of dealing with it are matters that are of deepest concern to the entire population of the area, since the prosperity of the community may be based on its agricultural prosperity.

There are four general ways in which an employment service may fulfill the requirements of an agricultural labor exchange:

1. Full-time Permanent Employment Offices

   The requisite for the establishment of a permanent full-time employment office is based on the labor problem of the area. The size of the problem, labor turnover, numbers of employed workers, and hiring practices are all factors that must be given consideration. When such an office is established it must be a full-functioning, full-time employment service, available to the workers and employers of the community on a year-around basis.

2. Temporary or Seasonal Employment Offices

   The temporary or seasonal office is established to operate during periods of peak or seasonal activity. It operates in areas or communities where the normal labor problem is not of sufficient magnitude to require a permanent, full-time employment office. Such crops as fruit, hops, vegetables, cotton, wheat, and many others of high man-hour requirements in harvesting, necessitate the establishment of such an employment office in production areas. This type of office has operated successfully in Arizona, Arkansas, North Carolina, Oregon, and other States.

3. Volunteer Representatives

Labor demand as offset by labor supply creates a problem in certain counties or communities where the need for workers is sufficiently small or seasonal that the employment of a full-time worker is impractical. Although the actual problem in the area may not be of sufficient magnitude to require either a full-time salaried employee of the employment service, either on a permanent or seasonal basis, yet incidents arise that require some individual to assist in meeting this recurring need. This problem has been met in many areas by appointing some public-spirited individual to be a contact man for, or a representative of, the nearest employment office. This type of service is used throughout the Middle West in States such as Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

4. Mobile Units

The harvesting of certain crops in many areas creates a labor problem which places an extremely heavy burden upon the local office serving that area. In such cases, a crew of workers from other offices, or the Farm Placement Section, may be sent into the area to assist the employment office there in the recruitment and placement of necessary workers. Workers in these mobile units may operate at interceptor points along main highways, diverting needed workers into areas where there is a demand for their services. They may act as field men, contact, or recruitment men, or render general assistance in the employment office. This type of service has operated successfully in Maine, New York, North Carolina, and Texas.

Excerpt from Program for the Operation of the Farm Placement Service, United States Employment Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

FILED
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

March 5, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-7 omit endorsement

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Pledge Campaign in Connection with the Sale of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds

The United States Treasury Department is undertaking a nation-wide campaign to obtain pledges from all citizens to purchase Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds on a periodic purchase plan. The Treasury has asked the help of U.S.D.A. War Boards in conducting this campaign in the rural areas. U.S.D.A. War Boards are hereby instructed to cooperate in this campaign. The Treasury Department has State and county representatives who have the primary responsibility for the pledge campaign. In every case, War Boards should undertake activity in this field only after being requested to do so by local Treasury representatives and then only after careful plans have been made and agreed upon.

In some areas certain agencies of the Department, such as AAA committees have cooperated in bond and stamp sales. This memorandum is not intended to change any existing arrangements which Department people may have worked out locally. The purpose of this memorandum is to authorize War Boards to cooperate with Treasury Department representatives in this pledge campaign, and to direct them to use volunteers in this work wherever possible.

U.S.D.A. War Boards and member agencies are occupied fully in carrying on war work. In this pledge campaign the War Boards can serve as a single group with which Treasury Department representatives can deal, but the actual work of obtaining pledges can best be carried out by using the many individuals and groups willing to volunteer their services for the war program. The War Boards can contribute to the Treasury campaign by seeing that as many volunteers as possible are enlisted in the campaign.

The goal of the campaign is to get in touch with every farmer and to obtain a pledge on a continuing contribution, irrespective of amount. Nearly every farmer can make some pledge which will evidence his help in the war program.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

This is a pledge campaign only. Defense bonds or stamps will not be sold by those making the canvass; nor should money for them be accepted by those making the canvass. The War Boards will not undertake any responsibility for sales after the campaign is completed.

Further information as to materials, forms, etc. to be used in this campaign will be furnished to War Board Chairmen through the usual communication channels.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

WAR BOARDS
Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds, War Boards assisting in campaign
War Boards assistance in Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds campaign

Reg 777

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Regular Reg letter

March 6, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-8 omit underscored

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Secretary's File Room

For Chairmen and Members of State and County
U.S.D.A. War Boards

1942 Farm Garden Program

A review of the farm plan signup in the Food for Freedom campaign made last fall shows that many States are going to fall far short of their quota in the national 1942 goal of 5,760,000 farm gardens. In order to come nearer to our goals, every effort should be made to reach every farm family. In order that the full resources of the Department may be used to stimulate the farm garden campaign, I am addressing this memorandum to U.S.D.A. War Board members in order to: (a) explain the scope of the nation-wide garden program which involves both agricultural and non-agricultural agencies, and (b) suggest to the U.S.D.A. War Boards how farm garden activities may be coordinated and how local action may be stimulated where that may be needed.

The national garden program was developed by two committees, namely (1) the Garden Committee of the Department, representing eight bureaus and agencies of the Department; (2) a coordinating subcommittee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of the Office of Emergency Management. This program was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, by the head of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, and by the National Garden Conference which met in Washington, December 19-20, 1941.

The various Department agencies concerned with the garden program already have much garden activity under way and in numerous cases War Boards have taken an active part in stimulating this program. However, in order for this effort to be well coordinated and for our Department resources to be used to best advantage each War Board should review immediately the status of the farm gardens in its State and the agencies concerned should revise plans and intensify efforts wherever needed. The following paragraphs indicate action already under way. This is excellent, but more needs to be done.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM NO. 972-A

For Chairmen and Members of State and County
U.S.D.A. War Boards

1942 Farm Garden Program

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The Extension Service early last year began to intensify the effort to get more and better farm gardens and the State extension services this year, in the great majority of States, have made plans and are harnessing every resource to meet the garden goals. Moreover, they are cooperating with the Office of Civilian Defense, the school systems, garden clubs, the Work Projects Administration, and other agencies to help town and suburban gardeners with their problems.

The Farm Security Administration is intensifying efforts to induce every client to have a good farm garden, and is aiding them through such means as seed collection packages, pressure cookers, and technical guidance.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will aid cooperators again by means of a $1.50 garden payment in certain southern States, and is ready to grant assignments elsewhere for the purchase of garden seeds.

The Farm Credit Administration is ready to include in loans for production purposes sufficient funds for necessary out-of-pocket expense for planting a home garden and will urge all crop and feed loan and production credit borrowers to have good farm gardens.

The aid given by these and other agencies is important. However, still more must be done. The need for more and better farm gardens is great. I hope all agencies will join in a truly united and coordinated way to achieve the goal of 5,760,000 farm gardens in 1942.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

WAR BOARDS
Gardens, Farm, 1942 Program
Farm Garden Program, 1942
Food for Freedom Campaign, 1942 Farm Garden Program

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Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

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March 6, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-9 omit undercore

For Chairmen and Members State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Need for use of Higher-Analysis Fertilizer

One outstanding contribution farmers can make toward the nation's war effort is to shift from the use of low-analysis fertilizers to higher-analysis fertilizers. At the same time, by using higher-analysis fertilizers, they can get more plant food for their fertilizer dollar.

By using higher-analysis fertilizers, farmers can help reduce the burden on the transportation system by reducing the amount of labor required to handle commercial fertilizers and by reducing the number of fertilizer bags required so as to help offset the shortage in bagging.

It is impractical, from materials ordinarily used, for fertilizer manufacturers to mix commercial fertilizer with as little as 14 percent plant food content without using large amounts of filler -- material such as sand which has no plant food value.

The fertilizer industry committee has adopted a goal of a minimum of 18 percent plant food per hundred pounds and will urge all manufacturers to make only fertilizers of 18 percent and higher grades from now on. Farmers can cooperate by buying fertilizer of 18 percent and higher grades, and thereby eliminate a large part of the filler used.

Farmers of the United States normally use about 8 million tons of commercial fertilizer annually. Some filler is necessary to adjust formulas, but of this total about 1/2 million tons of filler with no plant food value could be eliminated. This 1/2 million tons of filler adds to the cost of materials, labor, and freight. Its elimination would save farmers about 5 million dollars of their annual fertilizer bill.

The average distance of fertilizer shipments is 100 miles. Fertilizer is shipped by rail, by truck, and by boat, but the equivalent of about 30,000 carloads of shipping could be saved by leaving out the unnecessary filler. In addition, 5 million bags could be saved.

Farmers who have been using low-analysis fertilizers can shift to higher-analysis fertilizers simply by reducing the rate of application per acre. Practically all fertilizer distributing equipment can be adjusted to handle

NATIONAL DEFENSE

higher-analysis fertilizers. No difficulty should be encountered in their use.

The savings to farmers possible through the use of higher-analysis fertilizers can be illustrated by comparison of the cost of plant food in different grades. The following examples are based on the average cost of different grades of fertilizer in North Carolina for the fall season, 1941: Three tons of 4-11-4 would contain the same amount of nitrogen and potassium and 20 pounds more phosphate than 4 tons of 3-8-3 and could be bought at a saving of $12.15. One ton of 5-10-5 contains the same amount of plant food as 1¼ tons of 4-8-4 and can be bought at a saving of $3.20. Four tons of 20 percent superphosphate contains the same amount of plant food as 5 tons of 16 percent superphosphate at a saving of $9.60. Similar examples may be worked out for each State.

## Suggested Fertilizer Campaign Procedure

Many of the agencies represented on War Boards will be able, in connection with their regular work, to encourage or finance the use of higher-analysis fertilizers. This will be especially true in the case of the State Extension Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and the Farm Credit Administration. The assistance of Agricultural Planning Committee should be helpful in dealing with this problem.

It is recognized that while there will be some opportunity for improvement this year, much of this year's supply of commercial fertilizer has already been mixed. But now is the time to start building up a demand on the part of farmers for higher-analysis fertilizers so that dealers and mixers can be prepared to meet that demand next year.

It is requested that the Chairman of each State U.S.D.A. War Board present the fertilizer problem in relation to the war program at the next meeting of the Board and that the Board develop a coordinated campaign for the State which will accomplish the job of shifting from the use of low-analysis fertilizer to higher-analysis fertilizer.

At the State War Board meeting specific plans should be made and responsibility for various phases of activity agreed upon. After a program has been developed for a State, County War Boards should take similar action in conformity with the State plan.

War Boards should obtain the assistance of State and local organizations such as farm organizations and cooperatives, State Vocational Education Departments and vocational agriculture teachers, and State Departments of Agriculture. In some States, Agricultural Commissioners are responsible for administering State laws prescribing minimum plant food content of commercial fertilizer.

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## Suggested Fertilizer Planning Procedure

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War Boards should obtain the assistance of State and local organizations such as farm organizations and cooperatives, State Vocational Education Departments and vocational agriculture teachers, and State Departments of Agriculture. In some States, Agricultural Commissioners are responsible for administering State laws prescribing minimum plant food contents of commercial fertilizer.

Because of their direct personal contact with fertilizer buyers, fertilizer dealers should be one of the most effective groups in bringing about the desired shift to high-analysis fertilizers. A joint meeting of War Boards and fertilizer dealers should be an important step in the development of a local educational campaign.

Further suggestions and materials for making this program effective will be made available to War Board Chairmen and to other U.S.D.A. agencies actively interested in this program.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Distribution:
Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards and
Regional offices of U.S.D.A. agencies in East Central and Southern States
WBI Washington lists

WAR BOARDS
Fertilizer, War Boards to develop campaign for use of higher-analysis
War Boards to develop campaign for use of higher-analysis fertilizer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C.

March 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975 - 10

For Chairmen (and Members) of State and County USDA War Boards

Mobilizing Workers for Agriculture in Counties and Communities

In Supplement 4 to Memorandum No. 820, I outlined the activities of Departmental agencies in the farm labor field. Since that time the declaration of war has caused us to greatly expand our production program. At the same time, the problem of farm labor supply is becoming intensified. This situation is so serious that I again want to emphasize that it is essential that each county and community be organized to mobilize workers necessary for agricultural production.

Responsibilities of Governmental Agencies for Farm Labor Supply

The United States Employment Service is primarily responsible for supplying workers for agriculture, but the scope and character of the job is such that full cooperation of all Governmental agencies concerned in the field is required. In the mobilization of farm workers, the USDA War Boards are fully responsible for cooperating with the Employment Service to facilitate and supplement its activities, especially in relation to activities in rural communities and localities which the Employment Service would not ordinarily serve.

The USDA War Boards are responsible for coordinating action by Departmental agencies in the farm labor field and for coordinating the activity of Departmental agencies with other Governmental agencies in securing an adequate supply of workers for agricultural war production. The Board is authorized to use personnel or funds to carry out necessary emergency labor action which individual Departmental agencies are unable to handle.

The USDA War Boards should use the facilities of the Farm Labor Subcommittees of the Agricultural Planning Committees wherever these subcommittees are established and functioning. Where farm labor subcommittees have not been established, the War Boards, along with other interested Governmental agencies, should take steps to obtain necessary cooperative action.

Each member of the War Board should keep currently informed of all means through which farmers of the county may secure workers.

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Secretary's File Room

Action on Farm Labor Necessary in Each County and Community

In some counties and in some areas, a plan of mobilization may not have to be effected in its entirety, but the plans should be established and the organizational machinery perfected so that complete mobilization can be achieved if necessary.

The action to be taken to provide complete mobilization and direction of persons for farm work will include the following:

1. Registration of all unemployed farm workers and members of farm families unemployed and available for work.

2. Registration of all farm laborers, operators, and members of farm families who are partially employed but would be available for part-time work on other farms.

3. Registration of all operators of farm equipment who perform custom work.

4. Plan for use of all qualified persons employed on WPA and NYA projects in appropriate farm work.

5. Registration of all school youth available for farm work.

6. Registration of all women available for farm work.

7. Development of plans for making use during peak seasonal operations of town persons who are regularly employed in other occupations.

8. Development of plans for the exchange between farmers of:

   (a) The labor of the farmers and members of their families.

   (b) The labor of regular full-time hired men.

   (c) The labor of seasonal workers who are or may be housed on the individual farms.

9. Development of plans for any training which may be required in order to make effective use of farm labor.

10. Complete registration of labor requirements of all farmers.

11. Development of plans for the provision of local centralized living facilities for migratory labor from which they may be dispatched to particular jobs.

12. Plans for the transportation of workers to and from work.

The plans for mobilization will require in the first instance the establishment of permanent Employment Offices in all important agricultural counties with provision for added personnel in these offices during peak periods when necessary. In all agricultural counties where no permanent office is established, a voluntary representative for the Employment Service will be appointed to assume responsibility for substantially the same functions as would be performed by the Farm Placement personnel in a permanent Employment Office. In agricultural counties with heavy production, voluntary representatives will also be designated in each community. This will provide for a convenient farm labor exchange in each community and county and will facilitate the transfer of workers between communities or counties whenever necessary.

In counties and communities where other arrangements for voluntary representatives have not already been made, the U. S. Employment Service will work with the USDA War Boards in selecting them. War Boards will advise the Employment Service of communities in which there is an apparent need for voluntary representatives. USDA or Extension Service employees may be used as voluntary representatives at the county level in those counties where a full-time Employment Office is not maintained. In each community some substantial citizen with sufficient time to devote to the work should be selected. All voluntary representatives should be readily accessible for telephone and personal calls at all times.

Steps to be Taken by USDA War Boards

Each State War Board will immediately confer with the State U. S. Employment Service director and other interested Governmental agencies to review present plans in light of this memorandum and instructions which are being concurrently issued by the U. S. Employment Service. It will be necessary to develop plans for coordination of community and county organizations in light of circumstances existing in each State, as well as to project and develop organizations within each county.

As soon as a general plan for the State is agreed upon, State War Boards will issue proper instructions to County War Boards. County War Boards will confer with the manager of the Employment Office covering the area as soon as instructed in order to perfect local working arrangements. As quickly as they are completed, a report will be made to the State War Board.

Before May 1, each State War Board will report to me on the plan of action agreed upon with the Employment Service. This should include a statement showing by county the location of each full-time Employment Office and voluntary representative (both county and community).

In developing and operating this program, all recommendations relative to the programs of other Governmental agencies will follow lines of authority. Thus, County War Boards will negotiate with county officers of other agencies, and State War Boards will deal with State officials. Recommendations by State War Boards should be made only to the Secretary of Agriculture, who will make Departmental recommendations with regard to national programs of nation-wide agencies.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

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Distribution: To all lists on War Board information distribution keys. Field distribution includes all members of State and County USDA War Boards.

Index Entries:

WAR BOARDS

Farm Labor, Responsibility of War Boards for Mobilization of

Labor, Farm, Responsibility of War Boards for Mobilization of
War Boards, Responsibility for Mobilization of Farm Labor

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

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Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

March 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-11

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Movement of Scrap Iron

More scrap metal is needed immediately for the manufacture of war equipment. The War Production Board, through its Bureau of Industrial Conservation, is taking immediate steps that will help U.S.D.A. War Boards to speed up their part in the national salvage campaign. This intensified drive will be aimed at moving maximum amounts of scrap iron and steel, scrap rubber, and mixed metals into war production at once. It supplements the rural scrap drive which is being conducted by the State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards.

Essentially the plan is this: In cooperation with the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture, the Work Projects Administration will furnish trucks and men to collect scrap metals and rubber at farms where scrap has not already been collected through the campaign conducted by U.S.D.A. War Boards. Scrap thus collected will be taken to concentration points where it can be moved through dealer channels to mills and foundries. Farmers can get pay for their scrap either in Defense Stamps or by check. If they wish to donate their scrap, proceeds will go to the Federal Treasury.

State War Boards are hereby directed to take immediate steps to make full use of the assistance available through the War Production Board and the WPA. State War Board Chairmen are directed to cooperate with the Executive Secretary of the State Salvage Committee and State Work Projects Administrator in forming and executing a unified plan of action wherever this assistance is needed. When plans are completed by this group for the rural collection drive, detailed information is to be sent to County War Boards outlining methods agreed upon for cooperation at the county level.

Further instructions for making use of this new assistance will be sent to State U.S.D.A. War Board Chairmen.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Distribution: To complete War Board Information key list. Field distribution includes all members of State and County USDA War Boards, and regional representatives of agencies having War Board membership.

(Index entries on back of sheet) NATIONAL DEFENSE

Index entries:

WAR BOARDS
Iron, Scrap, Campaign for collection of
Scrap Iron, Campaign for collection of
War Boards, Cooperation with in collection of salvage material
Salvage campaign, Cooperation with War Boards in

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Regular Letter head

March 23, 1942.

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MEMORANDUM NO. 975-12

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Determination of U.S.D.A. War Board Policy and Administrative Relationship Between the Secretary's Office, Department agencies represented on U.S.D.A. War Boards, and State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

With the establishment of the State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards certain new procedures and machinery have been necessary for the determination of policy to be carried out by these Boards. This memorandum describes how policy for U.S.D.A. War Boards is determined, and also sets forth the administrative relationships between the Office of the Secretary, the Department agencies represented on U.S.D.A. War Boards, and the State and County War Boards.

As an aid to determining policy to be followed by State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards, there have been established in Washington the U.S.D.A. War Board and the U.S.D.A. War Board Advisory Committee.

The U.S.D.A. War Board is comprised of the eleven Department officials designated in Memorandum No. 960 as the Agricultural Defense Board. The U.S.D.A. War Board meets with the Secretary regularly on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. This Board considers primarily war developments affecting the work of the Department and, on problems and projects which State and County War Boards may be called upon to handle, recommends policy to the Secretary.

The U.S.D.A. War Board Advisory Committee is comprised of representatives of the Department agencies which are represented on State U.S.D.A. War Boards along with others having a special interest in the work of the Boards. This Advisory Committee has two principal functions. First, it considers specific projects to be handled by State and County War Boards and recommends action or further discussion by the Secretary and the U.S.D.A. War Board. Second, in some instances, after a general policy has been determined by the Secretary, the Advisory Committee works on specific details of carrying out the policy, such as allocation of the work among the different agencies, and agreement upon follow-up work to be done by each agency.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

Policy statements to State and County War Boards are signed by the Secretary and issued as memoranda to War Board members. Instructions covering the work that each Department agency shall perform in carrying out the policy determined for State and County War Boards are given only in memoranda sent to War Board members over the signature of the Secretary. For most rapid communication with War Board members in the field, such memoranda are transmitted direct to all members of U.S.D.A. War Boards in States and, in most cases, in counties. A special mailing list which includes the names of all State and County U.S.D.A. War Board members, and regional officers of the Department agencies represented on State U.S.D.A. War Boards is used for this direct notification. Washington offices of agencies represented on State U.S.D.A. War Boards implement the general policy memoranda with necessary specific detailed directions to their representatives on the State and County War Boards, and their regional offices.

In addition to the policy memoranda from the Secretary and the supplementary directions sent by member agencies, there are a large number of communications which go to State U.S.D.A. War Board Chairmen which do not involve instructions to any Department agency. These communications are necessary in carrying out policies of the Secretary. These communications are to be handled as follows:

1. Correspondence for State War Boards shall be directed to Chairmen of U.S.D.A. War Boards and signed by Fred S. Wallace as Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary. Mr. Wallace continues as Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, but has been designated Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary to perform specified duties in connection with the work of the State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards.

   Communications relating to activities by U.S.D.A. War Boards should be differentiated from those relating to AAA activities, through use of different stationery, or otherwise.

2. State War Board Chairmen should address and mail War Board communications to Fred S. Wallace, Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. Wallace, as Special War Board Assistant, shall be responsible for obtaining and assembling reports from Chairmen of State U.S.D.A. War Boards so that my office may be adequately informed at all times of the progress of work of the Boards in the States and counties; and for carrying out other necessary administrative work between the Office of the

Secretary and the State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards. U.S.D.A. War Board work should be done with regular personnel and other facilities of the Department.

In order that Mr. Wallace may be fully informed regarding the actions of the U.S.D.A. War Board, he shall attend meetings of the Board.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

WAR BOARDS
War Boards, USDA, Determination of Policy and Administrative Relationship
Policy and Administrative Relationship of War Boards
Administrative Relationship and Policy of USDA War Boards
Correspondence of USDA War Boards

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-13

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For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Storage and Movement of 1942 Grain

Weather conditions, generally, in the commercial grain-producing areas of the country give promise of average or better-than-average yields of small grain crops with aggregate acreages substantially the same as last year. The carryover of grains requiring tight-bin storage as of July 1 will be greater than in 1941. No material expansion in commercial fireproof storage capacity has been added since the first of the year. Demands for rail and water transportation facilities are or will be higher than during the 1941 harvesting season.

These facts indicate the need for the most efficient use of all commercial storage and transportation facilities and the need for increased farm storage in many areas.

Committees representing the various factors of the grain trade, transportation interests, and appropriate Federal agricultural agencies will function in the important market areas, as they did last year, to acquire and disseminate information on the transportation and storage of grain.

State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards are requested to exercise every effort possible to facilitate the storage and movement of grain. County War Boards and the agencies which they represent can be especially useful in assisting farmers to make necessary adjustments and in aiding the market committees mentioned above. Important among the specific things which the War Boards can do are the following:

1. Grain market committees under the direction of Mr. J. E. Wells, Special Assistant to Marketing Administrator Hendrickson, are meeting this month in principal grain producing and grain storage areas to work out storage problems with the trade and transportation representatives. Similar work was carried out by Mr. Wells last year and was largely instrumental in keeping storage and transportation problems to a minimum. State U.S.D.A. War Board chairmen who have been invited to these meetings will report back to State War Boards and arrange for State and County War Board assistance to these working committees.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

2. Help the individual farmer anticipate his own specific storage needs for the season and plan the expansion of farm storage space where necessary. Call attention to Commodity Credit Corporation loan allowances for wheat stored on the farm.

3. Storage allowance of 7 cents a bushel on wheat will assist materially in paying for new farm storage. The Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit Administration are in a position to make loans which will permit farmers to buy lumber and other materials for grain bins in advance of harvesting season. Lumber yards also may advance materials on credit in view of the storage allowance. Boards should make certain that materials are available for storage construction or repair; particularly lumber, nails, and roofing. If a scarcity is anticipated, County War Boards should work with dealers well in advance of harvest so materials will be on hand. County and State War Boards should report promptly on cases where needed materials cannot be obtained.

4. There will be an extreme shortage of space where wheat can be turned. There is no possibility of getting new turning equipment. For this reason farmers should be encouraged to combine wheat only when moisture content is low enough for storage without drying or turning.

The grain storage problem will vary in magnitude from State to State and locality to locality. It is, therefore, desirable that War Boards watch the situation in their areas closely, and that in areas where expanded farm storage will be needed they take the initiative in seeing that proper steps are taken in time, and pursue such activities until the objective of finding a home for grain produced in their area is accomplished.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

**To all State USDA War Board Chairmen, and members**
**To all County USDA War Board Chairmen, and members in the following states: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Colorado, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, and Michigan.**

**Index Entries:**

**WAR BOARDS**
**War Boards, Assisting in Storage and Transportation of 1942 Grain Storage and Transportation of 1942 Grain, War Boards Assisting in Transportation and Storage of 1942 Grain, War Boards Assisting in Grain Storage and Transportation, War Boards Assisting in 1942**

To all State USDA War Board Chairmen.
To all County USDA War Board Chairmen in the following states: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Colorado, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, and Michigan.

Index Entries:

WAR BOARDS

War Boards, Assisting in Storage and Transportation of 1942 Grain
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Grain Storage and Transportation, War Boards Assisting in 1942

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM 975 --14

FILED
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

The Bag Conservation Program

Due to war causes, agriculture is faced with a serious shortage of burlap and cotton bags. Specifically, the facts are these: In normal times, agriculture requires about 60 percent of all textile bags manufactured in the United States. Half of these bags have been made from burlap, imported chiefly from India. Today, burlap imports are negligible, and burlap stocks are being used to meet increasing military requirements. While there is no shortage of cotton for cotton bags, all textile machinery which can produce bag-type fabrics is badly needed for the manufacture of other important war essentials.

In view of this already serious shortage of bags, each State USDA War Board shall inaugurate an Agricultural Bag Conservation program. It is contemplated that such State programs, when formulated, will be carried out by County War Boards with such help and cooperation as can be secured from bag dealers, farm organizations, State agricultural commissions, cooperative associations, grain dealers, feed stores, grain warehouses, and other groups or businesses.

The objective of the Bag Conservation Program is twofold:

1. To encourage farmers to conserve bags, so that bags now on hand will last longer and can be repeatedly re-used.

2. To hasten the re-entry of bags into normal trade channels.

Together, these accomplishments will tend to reduce new bag requirements, relieve local shortages, and to help to promote a greater flow of usable secondhand bags into trade channels for trans-shipment into deficit areas.

To accomplish these objectives, State War Boards will adopt a comprehensive program designed to call farmers' attention to the necessity for bag conservation and to secure their cooperation in using and caring for sacks.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Suggestions on the care of empty and filled bags, how to re-use them, etc., will be sent to State War Board Chairmen.

Where and when it may be desirable, it is suggested that State War Boards recommend the establishment of one or more Farmer Bag Exchanges by each County War Board. The purposes of such Exchanges would be to provide places where farmers who have surplus usable bags could sell them, or where farmers who need sacks could buy them, and in general to provide a continuing return of surplus sacks back into normal trade channels. It is not intended, however, that such procedure will impede or conflict with normal exchanges of empty or filled sacks between farmers and millers.

Federal funds cannot, of course, be used in the establishment of such Bag Exchanges. Where Bag Exchanges might be desirable, it is suggested that they be established in cooperation with bag dealers, grain and feed stores, hardware stores, country stores, grain elevators, or other business enterprises interested in helping to relieve the bag shortage problem. Separately, State War Board Chairmen will receive more detailed suggestions regarding the proposed program.

The Office of Price Administration has announced price ceilings on used cotton and burlap bags, which virtually establishes prices for used bags. Information concerning these price ceilings will be sent to State War Board Chairmen.

I am asking the Agricultural Marketing Administration to request national bag dealer associations, farm organizations and State agricultural commissions, to lend their support to the programs to be formulated by the State War Boards. Problems which arise in connection with such programs should be reported through usual channels without delay. Regular reports are not contemplated, but may be called for from time to time to reflect the progress of the programs generally.

The bag problem is so closely interwoven with other phases of the Food-for-Freedom program that it is necessary for all of us to do our utmost to overcome a shortage of containers which, in turn, could seriously impair movement of our increased production into consuming channels.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

**To all Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.**

**(Index Entries on back of sheet)**

Index Entries:

WAR BOARDS
War Boards, Inauguration of Agricultural Bag Conservation Program by
Bag Conservation Program, Inauguration of Agricultural
Agricultural Bag Conservation Program, Inauguration of

Reg 2632
4/10/42

FILED
Please return to the
Secretary's File Room

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM 975-15

To: Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards:

Subject: Cooperation with the Explosives Control Division, Bureau of Mines, in Certifying Farmer Applications for Explosives Licenses.

The Federal Explosives Act, originally passed in 1917 and since amended, automatically became effective when the United States declared war on December 8, 1942. In general, this act requires purchasers and users of explosives and ingredients of explosives to have licenses which are secured through application to Federal Licensing Agents appointed by the Explosives Control Division of the Bureau of Mines.

At the present time, sodium chlorate, used widely by farmers as a weed killer, is listed as an ingredient of explosives, and therefore cannot be purchased except by persons to whom such licenses have been issued.

To facilitate licensing persons who have legitimate needs for explosives or ingredients of explosives, the Bureau of Mines has already designated Explosives Licensing Agents in nearly every county. As many additional agents as are necessary will be appointed soon. However, because in general such persons are usually unfamiliar with agricultural requirements for sodium chlorate, the Bureau of Mines has asked the assistance of USDA War Boards in certifying applications filed by individual farmers.

In order to provide such assistance, the following procedure has been decided upon and will be carried out by War Boards: Farmers who are unknown to Local Licensing Agents will be asked to secure certification from their County War Board. Such certifications will be based upon information provided by the farmer on the attached form, which may be duplicated for use. Persons authorized to make certifications on behalf of the County War Board will review information so presented and determine whether, in the reviewer's opinion, a legitimate need for sodium chlorate exists. Secondly, the reviewer will take into consideration known information concerning the farmer, withholding certification if there is reason to believe the applicant is a person of doubtful loyalty to the United States.

no salmon copy read.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Obviously, War Boards must be counted upon to assist in preventing the sale of explosives, or ingredients of explosives, to persons of doubtful loyalty.

For the present time, at least, War Boards need be concerned only with applications sought by individual farmers. Counties, Weed Control Districts, and other public or quasi-public organizations will make application directly to Local Explosives Licensing Agents.

While these instructions are generally concerned with procedure in connection with intended purchases of sodium chlorate, the Bureau of Mines also requests War Boards, when called upon, to furnish known information concerning farmer needs for explosives required for farm improvements, stump or rock removal, etc.

It is recommended that County War Board chairmen further discuss procedure with local Explosives Licensing Agents. The names of such agents will be supplied County War Board Chairmen by the State War Board. Questions arising in connection with this memorandum which cannot be answered through discussions with local explosives Licensing Agents should be taken up with State War Boards.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

**(This memorandum is being sent to all State and County War Boards because of its reference to explosives(paragraph 7), as well as sodium chlorate, and because the same procedure will be followed if other agricultural chemicals are added to the list of explosives or ingredients of explosives.)**

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USDA WAR BOARD CERTIFICATION OF FARMER'S APPLICATION FOR EXPLOSIVES LICENSES

(To be filled in by the applicant:)

_____ _____
(Print Name) (Address)

1. Acreage to be covered _____.

2. Weed on which it is to be used _____.

3. Total Amount of sodium chlorate required _____ lbs.

(INFORMATION FOR THE APPLICANT:)

1. The Federal Explosives Act requires that sodium chlorate, as an explosives ingredient, be stored in a safely locked building or be otherwise protected against fire and theft.

2. This certification does not constitute a license, but should be attached to an application for license to be filed with an Explosives Licensing Agent.

_____

_____

Federal Explosives Licensing Agent:

_____
(Address)

In consideration of the above information, the _____ County War Board certifies the applicant to be a farmer, having a legitimate need for Sodium Chlorate, an ingredient of explosives.

_____
(Name of Certifying Officer for)

_____ County USDA War Board

Reg 2633
4-10-42

NATIONAL DEFENSE

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Secretary's File Room

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM 975-- 16

To: Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Subject: Requesting War Boards to Cooperate in Furnishing Information on Farm Production Goal needs for Nitrate of Soda

In the interests of both time and economy, allocations of sodium nitrate for this season have been worked out in cooperation with existing trade channels. This allocation plan, which extends only down to dealers, is intended to provide a fair distribution of the available supplies among farmers. Information reaching the Department indicates that the program has resulted in a large number of misunderstandings between growers and dealers. Undoubtedly many of these could have been eliminated if local machinery had been provided for arbitrating such differences of opinion.

Because it is believed that many such misunderstandings have arisen through lack of familiarity with the intent and procedures prescribed by Allocations Order M-62, the War Production Board is circulating the attached letter to all manufacturers and distributors of nitrate of soda. The letter emphasizes that distribution shall be determined by "where (nitrate of soda) will do the most good in the production of food vital to the war effort." This principle--rather than allocations solely to last year's customers--should determine whether sales should be made to new growers who have no production records, or to farmers whose last year's suppliers are no longer in business.

The War Production Board has also requested that USDA War Boards furnish dealers with information on requirements needed for our production goals. Accordingly, I am asking County USDA War Boards to avail themselves of all possible opportunities to provide dealers with such information, hoping that these recommendations will become a basis for eliminating a large number of otherwise resulting misunderstandings and complaints. It is hoped that most of these misunderstandings can be eliminated in the counties, with others referred to State War Boards. However, where farmers and dealers are unable to agree, complete facts should be forwarded through usual War Board channels to the Department for presentation to, and appropriate action by, the War Production Board.

no salmon spy. recd.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of all State USDA War Boards.
To Chairmen and Members of County USDA War Boards in East Central, Northeast and Southern states and in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1942

Chemical Branch
Room 2330 - Tempo R

COPY

Mr. Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary
National Fertilizer Association
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brand:

As a means to a better understanding by fertilizer distributors concerning the policy of the War Production Board in the allocation of nitrate of soda during the current season, I take the liberty of re-iterating the principles and aims of the program:

(1) Allocation is accomplished by a monthly allotment for distribution through fertilizer companies to individual states. The War Production Board accepts the recommendations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which in turn consults the Land Grant Colleges and other state authorities as to crop requirements of the states for the month in question.

(2) Allocations to fertilizer manufacturers are made on the basis of their total nitrate receipts during the preceding fertilizer year (1940-41), including both bulk and bag nitrate.

(3) Every fertilizer manufacturer during the current fertilizer year will receive the same proportion of his previous year's receipts as accurately as it can be calculated in view of the Department of Agriculture's recommendations and the drastic decline in the supplies of cyanamid and Uramon.

(4) In accordance with the preference of the Department of Agriculture to have as much as possible of available nitrate moved to the farmers as such, unmixed with other materials, emphasis is placed by the War Production Board upon releasing maximum quantities of bagged nitrate for resale and as little as possible of bulk nitrate for mixing.

From the beginning of nitrate allocations, the War Production Board has expressed the desire for, and issued instructions to fertilizer manufacturers, to distribute nitrate of soda to farmers through agents and dealers, in the proportions and for the purposes for which it was allocated. A serious shortage exists, because of

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1942

Chemical Branch
Room 2330 - Temporary

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which it becomes imperative to have the nitrate of soda placed in the regions and upon the crops and with the farmers where it will do the most good in the production of crops vital to the war effort. The best means of guidance available to the War Production Board are the recommendations for crops and by states as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after consultation with the several states.

We are accepting your much appreciated offer to distribute copies of this letter through the National Fertilizer Association. Each person or company receiving a copy is asked to give heed to it. We feel certain that all distributors of fertilizer will do their utmost to cooperate in distributing the amount of nitrate of soda available in as equitable a manner as possible. Each company receiving this letter is requested to have copies made and sent to all individuals connected with the company who may be in a position to further by means of equitable distribution of nitrate of soda, the crop goals of this nation at war.

Every fertilizer manufacturer is requested to send copies of this letter to all fertilizer agents and dealers in areas where nitrate of soda is used, together with local interpretations on how to apply this allocation plan by crops and areas, taking into account the dislocations caused by other nitrogen shortages, particularly cyanamid. Since state authorities have had a part in assisting the U. S. Department of Agriculture in making recommendations to the War Production Board where any uncertainty exists, fertilizer companies are invited to communicate with the proper people in the states concerned, including the U.S.D.A. War Boards.

It is also recommended that fertilizer manufacturers request their agents and dealers to display in places of business copies of this letter and the communication addressed to such agents or dealers concerning it.

We realize that when a shortage of material exists, disputes are bound to arise with some justification on both sides of the issue. However, if the above recommendations are followed conscientiously from manufacturer to dealer to farmer, we believe that a minimum of occasions will arise for dissatisfaction. A nitrate using farmer whose fertilizer agent has gone out of business should be taken care of proportionately with others. Favoritism on the part of agents or dealers, whereby their relatives, friends or favorite customers receive an undue proportion of nitrate of soda, is to be deplored as an interference with the vital part which food and crop production play in winning the war.

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The War Production Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have chosen the fertilizer industry as the controlling instrument in distributing our shortened supplies of nitrate of soda. Fertilizer agents and dealers are a part of that industry. Any failure to make the program as effective as possible is a reflection upon the nation's trust in an industry's ability to carry out equitably a war program without cost to the Government in manpower or money.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. H. Meyers

H. H. Meyers
Chief, Nitrogen Section

HHM/klt

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/s/ H. H. Meyers

H. H. Meyers
Chief, Nitrogen Section

HHM/kjt

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

Req. # 2702
5-4-42

May 4, 1942

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MEMORANDUM NO. 975-18

For Chairmen and Members of U.S.D.A. State and County War Boards.

Victory Food Specials

A program to increase the marketing of seasonally abundant crops through normal trade channels has been developed by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, in cooperation with other agencies of the Department. The basic purpose of the plan is to give producers the benefit of "more than usual" consumer demand at times when heavy supplies would otherwise tend to depress prices and at the same time give consumers the opportunity to take advantage of "good food buys" as they develop.

This program does not call for direct action by U.S.D.A. War Boards but in producing areas, where the program is operative, each representative of War Board agencies should inform producers he deals with regarding the program.

In this program the Agricultural Marketing Administration, in consultation with other Department agencies, will determine as far as possible in advance the food crops which are expected to come to market in heavy volume, outlining the regions and the probable time schedule for such marketings. A summary statement including this information and facts from the Bureau of Home Economics on food values and uses will be prepared. Copies of this summary will be made available to all agencies cooperating in reaching farmers and consumers and will be the basis for special forms of information used in the program. The first crop to which this program will apply is lettuce, and a copy of the lettuce summary statement is enclosed.

When a seasonally abundant crop is being moved from a producing area, U.S.D.A. War Boards in that area will be notified in order that producers there may be informed, through all the agencies having wide producer contacts, of the assistance being given.

In a marketing area, when movement into consumption of a seasonally abundant crop is being stimulated, U.S.D.A. War Boards in the area will be advised. However, since the information in such case is directed to consumers, it is expected that agencies having wide consumer contacts will carry the informational program.

Because the success of the program will depend on the extent to which consumers, particularly in urban centers, increase their purchases of the commodities during the heavy marketing seasons, the Agricultural Marketing Administration

NATIONAL DEFENSE /

will coordinate the distribution of information to consumers through various direct channels. Food handlers will develop special merchandising campaigns. Other channels will include consumer counsel and women's groups, nutrition committees, home economics specialists, Extension marketing specialists, magazine writers and others.

Timing of the coordinated market support will be very important. Information will be sent to the field immediately after the designation of each commodity, and steps will be taken to insure the maximum of cooperation by the various participating agencies. Successful carrying out of the program will contribute materially to the whole Food for Freedom program.

Grover B. Hill

Assistant Secretary

Distribution: State and County USDA War Board chairmen and members
Regional administrators of War Board agencies
Heads of bureaus and agencies

WAR BOARDS
Agricultural Marketing Administration program to increase marketing of seasonally abundant crops
Marketing of seasonally abundant crops, program to increase
Program to increase marketing of seasonal crops
Victory food specials, to increase marketing of seasonally abundant crops

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1942

Reg. 2704
5-5-42

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-19

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Providing Authority for Assisting in the Certification of Applications for Farm Construction Needs, as Provided by Conservation Order L-41

To conserve essential war materials, the War Production Board has issued Conservation Order No. L-41, which restricts the sale or use of scarce materials (unless the construction for which they will be used does not exceed specified limitations) to a few excepted categories where construction can be undertaken with specific authorization.

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Secretary's File Room

Effect on Farm Construction

The meaning of the word "Construction" in this connection is defined in paragraph (a)(2) of the Order.

Pending further interpretation, the Order does not affect:

1. Construction which was begun, as defined in paragraph (a)(6) of the Order, before April 9, 1942.
2. Ordinary maintenance and repair work needed to return a structure to a sound working condition without a change of design.
3. Construction of farm residences where the total estimated cost (including labor, materials, fees, insurance charges, etc.) does not exceed $500 over any continuous twelve-month period.
4. Construction of farm buildings, fences, irrigation or drainage structures, and other facilities serving a single farm where the total estimated cost does not exceed $1,000 over any continuous twelve-month period.
5. Construction of storage, processing, marketing, or other "off-farm" facilities for farm products in their primary stage (governed in the Order by "Other Restricted Construction") where the total cost does not exceed $5,000 over any continuous twelve-month period.
6. The reconstruction or restoration of "Residential Construction" damaged or destroyed after December 31, 1941, by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of God, or the public enemy.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM NO. 979-42

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Providing Authority for Assistance in the Certification of Applications for Farm Construction Needs, as Provided by Conservation Order L-41

To conserve essential war materials, the War Production Board has issued Conservation Order No. L-41, which restricts the sale or use of scarce materials (unless the construction for which they will be used does not exceed specified limitations) to a few excepted categories where construction can be undertaken with specific authorization.

Effect on Farm Construction

The meaning of the word "Construction" in this connection is defined in paragraph (m)(2) of the Order.

Pending further interpretation, the Order does not affect:

1. Construction which was begun, as defined in paragraph (m)(5) of the Order, before April 9, 1942.
2. Ordinary maintenance and repair work needed to return a structure to a sound working condition without a change of design.
3. Construction of farm residences where the total estimated cost (including labor, materials, fees, insurance charges, etc.) does not exceed $800 over any consecutive twelve-month period.
4. Construction of farm buildings, fences, irrigation or drainage structures, and other facilities serving a single farm where the total estimated cost does not exceed $1,000 over any consecutive twelve-month period.
5. Construction of storage, processing, marketing, or other "off-farm" facilities for farm products in their primary stage (covered in the Order by "Other Restricted Construction") where the total cost does not exceed $5,000 over any consecutive twelve-month period.
6. The reconstruction or restoration of "Residential Construction" damaged or destroyed after December 31, 1941, by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of God, or the public enemy.

2-Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards May 5, 1942

Provision for USDA War Board Cooperation

Farm construction exceeding these limitations must be authorized by the War Production Board. However, in order that such authorization may be obtained if necessary to the attainment of agricultural goals, the Department has agreed, at the request of the War Production Board, that State and County USDA War Boards will furnish recommendations to the War Production Board so that the War Production Board can determine the eligibility of applications for the construction of farm houses, farm buildings, and such "off-the-farm" facilities as those for the storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products which are directly connected with the farm program. This will supersede review of agricultural construction by the Federal Housing Administration.

The attached procedure, standards, and other pertinent material for judging the merits of such applications will be followed by the War Boards. Usual USDA War Board channels will be utilized in correspondence relating to this memorandum.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Distribution:

To complete War Board Information key list. Field distribution includes all members of State and County USDA War Boards and regional representatives of agencies having War Board membership.

WAR BOARDS
Authority for War Boards Assisting in the Certification of Applications for Farm Construction Needs
Construction, Farm, Certification of Applications for
Farm Construction, Certification of Applications for

L.

STANDARDS

To be used by USDA War Boards in considering the eligibility of farm construction for Authority to Begin Construction, or for Priority Assistance as provided by Conservation Order L-41.

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War requirements have created a shortage of all materials required for war production. For this reason, the War Production Board has found it necessary to defer, for the duration of the emergency, construction which is not essential to the war program.

## General Requirements for All Types of Farm Construction

The following basic standards have been adopted as a guide for USDA War Boards in making recommendations on farm construction applications:

1. The proposed construction must be essential to meet agricultural production goals on this farm.

   (The purpose of the order is to stop nonessential construction. However, the War Production Board does not want to rule out construction which is necessary to agriculture's part in the war program. Determining factors therefore are: "Are present buildings adequate?" and "Can the same production be attained through the adaptation of existing buildings?" It is recognized that some buildings may be needed to conform with production goal requirements, but if such new construction is approved, the degree of compliance with production goal requirements should be significant.)

2. The intended construction must be consistent with sound agricultural practices.

   (Farmers should not be encouraged to construct buildings to engage in production of a "speculative" nature. In judging applications, it would be well for County USDA War Boards to take into consideration past farm records, and the competency of the producer.)

3. The use of scarce materials and equipment must be reduced to a minimum.

   (One of the major purposes of the order is to reduce the vast amount of scarce materials -- particularly metals, including copper, brass, zinc, tin, lead, iron, and steel -- ordinarily consumed in nonessential construction. The War Production Board is much more likely to approve a building involving only a small amount of critical material or equipment than one requiring large amounts. While a better building might be more desirable in terms of greatest economy over a period of years, we must recognize that this is wartime, and that military needs have first priority.)

4. To the largest extent, local labor will be utilized in the construction without interference with labor essential to war industries.
   (In many instances where farmers will undertake their own construction, labor will not be a factor. In other instances, utilizing labor on farm construction might mean direct competition with the war program. War needs, of course, must come first.)

## Residential Construction (Farm Houses)

Most of the applications for new farm houses can be eliminated from the eligibility list on the basis that the family, having lived in the old house up to the present, can continue to live in it for the duration of the war. In other instances, the division of large farms into smaller units may necessitate the construction of homes for farm families who could not otherwise reside on their farms or operate them so as to make their potential contribution to war production goals. Elsewhere, new construction may be necessary to provide adequately for essential farm labor. Houses cannot be justified on the basis that the owner now has the money for a new house. War bonds will be a better investment, and after the war, both labor and materials will be more available.

In addition to the four basic standards, the following should be considered in judging farm house applications:

5. The house should be used by a person or family whose full-time labor is essential to the operation of the farm.
6. Construction of a new house should not be recommended if a present house can be feasibly remodeled or repaired to meet acceptable standards, such as those described in Dept. of Agr. Misc. Pub. No. 475. (Copy sent each County USDA War Board Chairman.)
   (In some instances it might be clearly unwise to attempt to remodel a house. If so, this factor should be given consideration, as should also the question as to whether existing accommodations meet ordinary standards of health and sanitation.)

## Agricultural Construction (Not Including Dwellings)

The exemption of $1,000 per farm on non-residential construction will permit many ordinary farm construction jobs needed in making adjustments to meet agricultural production goals. Elsewhere, the four basic standards - necessity, in terms of USDA food production goals; practicability, in terms of sound farm practices; expediency, in terms of war needs for scarce materials; and feasibility, in terms of available labor - should provide yardsticks on which USDA War Boards can base recommendations.

## Other Restricted Construction

So far as USDA War Boards are concerned, "other restricted construction" applies to creameries, warehouses, elevators and other off-farm processing or storage facilities which are essential to wartime agricultural production goals. Because of the importance of such facilities in the national program, and the relatively greater amounts of critical materials involved, final action on such applications will be determined by the War Production Board with the assistance of appropriate committees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. County USDA War Boards, however, should consider the following:

7. The present construction must be essential to meet agricultural production goals of the area to be served.

8. New facilities cannot be justified unless present facilities of the area served are being utilized to maximum capacity.

## Definitions

1. Definitions: (See Order L-41)

## Applications

1. Applications are necessary when the total estimated construction exceeds the amount of exemptions, or when priority assistance is needed. In either instance the same standards and procedure are applicable.

2. Applications may be for either:

   a. Priorities Assistance including Authorization to Begin Construction (if priorities assistance is needed - otherwise it should not be requested,) or

   b. Authorization to Begin Construction. (This alone does not constitute priorities on materials or in any way guarantee that materials will be available.)

## Forms

Applications should be made on Form PD 200 and 200A, following the Supplemental instructions (attached) when the application is for farm houses or for agricultural construction on farm buildings. These Supplemental Instructions are designed to furnish information which will be useful to USDA War Boards in acting upon applications. These Instructions may be reproduced by USDA War Boards and distributed to persons having supplies of Forms PD 200 and 200A.

## Procedure

For County USDA War Boards:

1. County USDA War Boards will consider PD 200 applications submitted to them in triplicate as soon as possible after their receipt from the applicants. The applicant will keep the quadruplicate copy.

2. The recommendation of the County USDA War Board will be recorded on Form WB L-41-1 (see copy attached). These forms may be duplicated in the field as required.

3. For reference purposes, County Code numbers will be assigned applications whether recommended or not recommended. The regular County Code number will be entered in the space provided (on the upper right hand corner of Form WB L-41-1) and will run consecutively (11-7-1; 11-7-2; etc.)

4. Form WB L-41-1 will be made in quadruplicate. One copy will be retained for the records of the County USDA War Board. Another copy will be sent to the State USDA War Board (with the application, if recommended; otherwise by separate mailing). The third and fourth will be attached to original of the application (Form PD-200).

5. The original, duplicate, and triplicate copies of recommended applications (with the three copies of Form WB L-41-1 attached) will be forwarded promptly to the State USDA War Board. The applicant may be informed that the County USDA War Board has recommended the application and forwarded it to the State War Board where, if recommended, it will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture for final recommendation to the War Production Board.

6. If the County USDA War Board considered the construction ineligible, the applicant shall be notified to that effect by means of the specimen letter attached. If the applicant asks for reconsideration, his letter, when received, will be attached to his case file consisting of the original, duplicate, and triplicate copies of Form PD-200, and 3 copies of WB Form L-41-1 after one copy of Form WB L-41-1 has been detached for the files of the County USDA War Board files. The case file will then be forwarded to the State USDA War Board. If no such letter is received by the County USDA War Board within 30 days after notifying the applicant, the file shall be destroyed after detaching all copies of the Form WB L-41-1. Note date of destruction of PD-200 on all copies of the Form WB L-41-1 and file them together in an "ineligible" file.

## Procedure

For County USDA War Boards:

1. County USDA War Boards will consider PD 200 applications submitted to them in triplicate as soon as possible after their receipt from the applicants. The applicant will keep the quadruplicate copy.

2. The recommendation of the County USDA War Board will be recorded on Form WB I-41-1 (see copy attached). These forms may be duplicated in the field as required.

3. For reference purposes, County Code numbers will be assigned applications whether recommended or not recommended. The regular County Code number will be entered in the space provided (on the upper right hand corner of Form WB I-41-1) and will run consecutively (11-7-1; 11-7-2; etc.)

4. Form WB I-41-1 will be made in quadruplicate. One copy will be retained for the records of the County USDA War Board. Another copy will be sent to the State USDA War Board (with the application, if recommended; otherwise by separate mailing). The third and fourth will be attached to original of the application (Form PD-200).

5. The original, duplicate, and triplicate copies of recommended applications (with the three copies of Form WB I-41-1 attached) will be forwarded promptly to the State USDA War Board. The applicant may be informed that the County USDA War Board has recommended the application and forwarded it to the State War Board where, if recommended, it will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture for final recommendation to the War Production Board.

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For State USDA War Boards

1. State USDA War Boards will review applications recommended by County USDA War Boards as soon as possible after their receipt.

2. If the State USDA War Board concurs in the recommendation of the County USDA War Board, this concurrence will be noted on all copies of Form WB L-41-1 in the appropriate space provided. A copy of WB L-41-1 will be detached and filed. The original and both copies of the application with the original and 1st carbon of Form WB L-41-1 attached, will be forwarded to the Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary.

3. If the State USDA War Board disapproves the County USDA War Board's recommendation, it will write a letter to the County USDA War Board explaining the reasons for such disapproval. A copy of the Form WB L-41-1 will be detached from the case and filed with a copy of the letter to the County USDA War Board. The original of the letter will be attached to the case file and sent to the County USDA War Board. The procedure then to be followed by the County USDA War Board will be as given in paragraph 6 under County USDA War Board procedure. In the event that an applicant appeals from the decision of the State War Board, the case file will be forwarded to the special War Board Assistant to the Secretary.

Reports

The Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary will request State USDA War Boards to furnish monthly summaries of actions by State and County USDA War Boards on applications reviewed under this memorandum. More detailed information on reports will be issued later. Requested information can be obtained by summarizing Form WB L-41-1, and will include:

(a) The total number of applications recommended during the preceding month.

(b) The total estimated cost of construction of projects covered by such recommended applications.

(c) The number of applications considered but not recommended.

(d) The total estimated cost of construction of projects covered by applications not recommended.

In no instance will any office retain a copy of Form PD200.

For State USDA War Boards

1. State USDA War Boards will review applications recommended by County USDA War boards as soon as possible after their receipt.

2. If the State USDA War Board concurs in the recommendation of the County USDA war Board, this concurrence will be noted on all copies of Form WB I-41-I in the appropriate space provided. A copy of WB I-41-I will be detached and filed. The original and both copies of the application with the original and 1st carbon of Form WB I-41-I attached, will be forwarded to the Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary.

3. If the State USDA War Board disapproves the County USDA War Board's recommendation, it will write a letter to the County USDA War Board explaining the reasons for such disapproval. A copy of the Form WB I-41-I will be detached from the case and filed with a copy of the letter to the County USDA War Board. The original of the letter will be attached to the case file and sent to the County USDA War Board. The procedure then to be followed by the County USDA War Board will be as given in paragraph 8 under County USDA War Board procedure. In the event that an applicant appeals from the decision of the State War Board, the case file will be forwarded to the special War Board Assistant to the Secretary.

Reports

The Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary will request State USDA War Boards to furnish monthly summaries of actions by State and County USDA War Boards on applications reviewed under this memorandum. More detailed information on reports will be issued later. Requested information can be obtained by summarizing Form WB I-41-I, and will include:

(a) The total number of applications recommended during the preceding month.

(b) The total estimated cost of construction of projects covered by such recommended applications.

(c) The number of applications considered but not recommended.

(d) The total estimated cost of constructions of projects covered by applications not recommended.

In no instance will any office retain a copy of Form WB200.

## REFERENCES

(Being supplied to State and County USDA War Boards under separate cover.)

1. Conservation Order L-41. (Also printed in the Federal Register for April 10, 1942, p. 2730.)

2. Form PD 200 and 200A. (Additional copies may be obtained from Regional offices of the War Production Board and the Federal Housing Authority.)

3. USDA Misc. Publ. 475 (Minimum Requirements for Farm Houses).

# Supplemental Instructions for Use in Making Applications for Farm Dwellings or Agricultural Construction under Conservation Order L-41

Farmers are asked to observe the following instructions in filling out Form PD-200 and PD-200A:

Fill out only four copies. Applicant will execute the certification on the original, submitting the original and two copies to the County USDA War Board, and retaining the fourth copy.

When Form PD-200 and 200-A are used to request Authority to Begin Construction WITHOUT Priority Assistance:

Modify PD-200 as follows:

1. Cross out the word "RATING" in both lines of the heading.
2. Disregard first two sentences under "Instructions for Preparation of Application for Project."

Modify PD-200A as follows:

3. Cross out the words "CRITICAL" and "RATINGS" in heading.
4. Cross out the 2 lines of instructions in the middle of the page beginning "Indicate only those materials ----------."
5. Cross out word "CRITICAL" on total line of materials list.

In making application for Authority to Begin Construction WITH or WITHOUT Priority Assistance, the following instructions MUST be followed:

Information Required on Form PD-200.

(Answer all numbered questions on Form PD-200 listed under "To be Answered Below by Applicant" using the following instructions in answering questions with corresponding numbers.)

Instruction No. 3: Give location of farm, including direction and distance from nearest town. If on numbered highway, give number.

Instruction No. 4: Usually the answer will be "No."

Instruction No. 5: Under (a), state kind and capacity (or size) of improvement wanted, such as two-room addition to farmhouse; or, dairy barn for twenty cows; or, irrigation well with pump and motor, 900 gal. per min. capacity, etc. Answer (b) as written.

Instruction No. 6: In some cases the "service to be rendered" will be housing for the family; or storage for grain; or drainage, irrigation or fencing of a field, etc.

Instruction No. 7: State how the proposed improvement will affect production of the products concerned. Also state the production of these products in 1940, 1941, and, if pertinent, 1942.

Instruction No. 8: This applies to either dwelling or agricultural construction. State if proposed construction is necessary to meet agricultural production goals on this farm. If so, explain.

Instruction No. 14: Usually this will not apply.

Also answer the following additional questions:

Instruction No. 18: (a) Will construction of this building take labor from essential war production? (b) To what extent will the work be done by the family or regularly employed farm labor?

Instruction No. 19: Is lack of land, equipment, livestock, family labor or hired labor likely to prevent full use of the proposed facilities within the next twelve months? If so, explain.

Instruction No. 20. State the total value of (a) all residential construction, or (b) all agricultural construction (whichever applies) built on this farm within the preceding twelve months period, exclusive of the present application.

Instruction No. 21. Is this application (a) for authorization to begin construction without priority assistance, or (b) for authorization and priority assistance?

Note: The following interpretation will help farmers in filling out Form PD-200A (reverse of PD-200), "List of Materials Needed for Project":

> In filling out this list, refer to the item numbers of the materials listed under "Critical Materials List for Project Ratings" disregarding those which do not apply.
>
> Also add building equipment not included on the above list.

Example

List of Materials Needed for Project

| Item | Unit of Measure | Number of Units | Approximate Value | Description of Use | Applicant Leave Blank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 - Nails | lbs. | 300 | $ 18.00 | General | |
| 92 - Cement | bbls. | 20 | 60.00 | Foundation | |
| 117 - Lumber | bd. ft. | 10,000 | 450.00 | Entire building above foundation | |
| Stanchions | unit | 12 | 60.00 | Cow barn | |
| Hay Track | feet | 50 | 15.00 | Hay mow | |
| (etc.) | | | | | |

Instruction No. 7: State how the proposed improvement will affect production of the products concerned. Also state the production of these products in 1940, 1941, and, if pertinent, 1942.

Instruction No. 8: This applies to either dwelling or agricultural construction. State if proposed construction is necessary to meet agricultural production goals on this farm. If so, explain.

Instruction No. 14: Usually this will not apply.

Also answer the following additional questions:

Instruction No. 18: (a) Will construction of this building take labor from essential war production? (b) To what extent will the work be done by the family or regularly employed farm labor?

Instruction No. 19: Is lack of land, equipment, livestock, family labor or hired labor likely to prevent full use of the proposed facilities within the next twelve months? If so, explain.

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Instruction No. 21. Is this application (a) for authorization to begin construction without priority assistance, or (b) for authorization and priority assistance?

Note: The following interpretation will help farmers in filling out Form PD-200A (reverse of PD-200), "List of Materials Needed for Project":

In filling out this list, refer to the item numbers of the materials listed under "Critical Materials List for Projects Ratings" disregarding those which do not apply.

Also add building equipment not included on the above list.

Example

List of Materials Needed for Project

| Item | Unit of Measure | Number of Units | Approximate Value | Description of Use | Applicant Leave Blank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 - Nails | lbs. | 300 | $ 18.00 | Covered | |
| 32 - Cement | bbls. | 20 | 60.00 | Foundation | |
| 117 - Lumber | bd. ft. | 10,000 | 450.00 | Entire building | |
| | | | | above foundation | |
| Extensions | unit | 12 | 60.00 | Door frame | |
| Hay Track | feet | 50 | 15.00 | Hay mow | |
| (etc.) | | | | | |

W.B. L-41-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

County Code No. _____

## Processing Report on Construction Application

Name of Applicant _____

Address of Applicant _____

Location of Project _____

Kind of Construction _____ Cost of Construction $_____

We have examined the Form PD-200 and supplemental information submitted for the above project.

☐ this application includes a Request for Priorities Assistance.

☐ this application does not include a Request for Priorities Assistance.

On the basis of the Applicable Standards established by the War Production Board, it is our conclusion that the proposed construction is:

☐ eligible for Authority to Begin Construction.

☐ ineligible for Authority to Begin Construction.

State reasons for your conclusion, citing paragraph number of the standards where applicable: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Our analysis of this submission included:

☐ Field Verification.

☐ Other (specify) _____

_____

_____

_____ County USDA War Board

Date _____ By _____

---

_____ State USDA War Board

Date _____ By _____

---

(Do not use this space)

DECISION LETTER

(See PROCEDURE, County ESA Bar Board, para reg. .)

_____ (Name)

_____ (Address)

Your P-300 application, dated _____, for authority to construct a _____ has been considered by the _____ County ESA Bar Board.

In the basis of the information furnished, the construction proposed does not appear to be eligible under the terms of Conservation Order L-1, and therefore we cannot recommend approval.

If you wish, you may file a letter of appeal with this office for consideration by the State ESA Bar Board. If no appeal is received with 30 days, it will be assumed that you do not wish to pursue this matter further and the case will be permanently closed.

_____

for the _____ County ESA Bar Board.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

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May 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-20

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Local Use of Wood as Fuel to Relieve Transportation

The prospect of a transportation shortage which will curtail fuel shipments makes it desirable that farmers substitute wood for other fuel where feasible.

Wood fuel, while bulky and not as effective, weight for weight, as the mineral fuels (coal, oil, and their derivatives), can be used advantageously on farms and in small towns where it is available locally, thus relieving transportation facilities. Such use probably has greatest possibilities in the hardwood and hardwood-pine regions of the Northeastern, Southern, and North Central States. As there is no shortage of fuel materials, there is no advantage in substituting wood where such substitution will require transportation, except where the comparative haul can be materially reduced, or where transportation facilities for other fuels are not available.

To give maximum heating results, wood should be well seasoned or thoroughly air-dried. It will then contain about 15 to 20 percent moisture by total weight. In heating value, one to two cords of wood are equivalent to a ton of anthracite coal, and a cord of the heaviest woods weighs about two tons. Fuel wood requires from six months to a year to season properly. If intended for next winter's consumption, it should therefore be cut not later than this summer.

Farmers, in providing themselves with fuel for their winter use, can at the same time place their woodlands in good growing condition by utilizing the poorer species -- the dead, crooked, defective, and heavily-limbed trees not suitable for other commercial use.

NATIONAL DEFENSE /-/

Although during crop seasons farmers will be devoting more time than ever before to attaining food production goals, unsuitable weather and slack periods during the fall and winter will afford opportunities to cut and haul wood. Because fuel wood has a cash value, surpluses will often mean extra profits for the farmer. Available fuel wood supplies will offer added inducements for home owners in small towns where they are equipped or where they can adapt their equipment to burn wood instead of other fuels.

In view of these possibilities for releasing needed transportation facilities through support of the wood fuel program, I am asking War Boards to make full use of their available facilities to supplement the wood-fuel program which is now being jointly undertaken by the Forest Service and the Extension Service. For the information of War Boards in offering their cooperation and support to this program, information materials which have been developed by these agencies will in the near future be sent to State War Boards through usual channels.

Grover B. Hill

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of all State/USDA War Boards and County
~~To Chairmen and Members of County USDA War Boards in the Northeast, North Central, and Southern States~~
(Although this memorandum may not apply directly in all counties, full distribution is made to all War Board members for their information.)

**Index Entries:**

**WAR BOARDS**
**Wood substitute for other fuel**
**Fuel, Use of wood as substitute for other**

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-21

Reg. # 2718
5-20-42

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Conservation of Farm Transportation Facilities

The Office of Defense Transportation, a wartime agency created by the President to secure maximum use of the Nation's transportation facilities, has asked the Department's cooperation in promoting efficiency in farm transportation. The Department is glad to give this cooperation to the fullest extent, realizing that attainment of agricultural production goals will be meaningless unless there is assurance that essential farm products, when ready for market, can quickly be brought to processing, storage, or consumption centers. This applies equally to forest products originating on farm woodlots.

The following factual statements--based on information supplied by the Office of Defense Transportation, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Production Board--indicate why the transportation problem is one of immediate and paramount interest to every farmer.

Rubber. Rubber imports have been cut off and it will be a long time before they can be resumed in sizeable quantities. The Japanese now control the Far Eastern rubber sources from which in the past we have obtained 98 percent of our supply. Our reserve supplies are going to be needed almost entirely for military purposes; for such uses as tires for army trucks and planes, coating for bulletproof gasoline tanks, pontoons for bridges, coating for surgical adhesive tape, and weatherproofing for raincoats. It will be most fortunate if synthetic production will be large enough or timely enough to take care of the military and the most urgent civilian uses, such as the transportation of farm products. Therefore it is necessary for us to conserve all the rubber we possibly can so that transportation of farm products will not be seriously impaired.

The Department of Agriculture is in charge of all natural rubber production in the United States, such as the guayule program. The Department also is advocating the use of farm grains to make synthetic rubber but realizes that shortages of critical materials will prevent an early expansion of rubber production from such sources. Optimistic reports about large importations of rubber or large rubber production from domestic natural or synthetic sources are without foundation of fact. Civilians must practice the strictest conservation.

New Trucks and Cars. Before the war, the Nation was driving 34 million passenger cars and 4 million trucks. Now, production for civilian use has stopped. Where in 1941 a total of 650,000 new trucks were placed in operation, today the Nation has but 130,000 new trucks on hand and they must last the duration. This small number must take care of army requisitions, lend-lease exports, and essential civilian requirements. Few farmers will be able to get them.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-42

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Conservation of Farm Transportation Facilities

The Office of Defense Transportation, a wartime agency created by the President to assure maximum use of the Nation's transportation facilities, has asked the Department's cooperation in promoting efficiency in farm transportation. The Department is glad to give this cooperation to the fullest extent, realizing that attainment of agricultural production goals will be meaningless unless there is assurance that essential farm products, when ready for market, can quickly be brought to processing, storage, or consumption centers. This applies equally to forest products originating on farm woodlots.

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Rubber. Rubber imports have been cut off and it will be a long time before they can be resumed in sizeable quantities. The Japanese may control the Far Eastern rubber sources from which in the past we have obtained 92 percent of our supply. Our reserve supplies are going to be needed almost entirely for military purposes; for such uses as tires for army trucks and planes, coating for bullet-proof gasoline tanks, pontoons for bridges, coating for surgical adhesive tape, and weatherproofing for raincoats. It will be most fortunate if synthetic production will be large enough or timely enough to take care of the military and the most urgent civilian uses, such as the transportation of farm products. Therefore it is necessary for us to conserve all the rubber we possibly can so that transportation of farm products will not be seriously impaired.

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Scarcity of Repair Parts for Cars and Trucks. Manufacturers who make repair parts have shifted production to military essentials. Parts now in stock will have to last for the duration. The drain on stocks will be extremely heavy. In some areas, repair parts soon may be difficult or impossible to obtain.

These facts should be made well known to every citizen. The Office of Defense Transportation, charged with the responsibility of continuing essential civilian transportation, is conducting a series of meetings in key cities to urge vehicle owners to conserve their transportation facilities. Private carriers are being placed under wartime regulations. But no orders have been issued up to this time governing private farm transportation. The ODT and the Department are seeking the voluntary cooperation of farm vehicle owners in the belief that an effective program may be worked out without the necessity for placing farm vehicles under wartime regulations.

In view of these problems and because of the importance of supporting agricultural production with adequate transportation, immediate action must be undertaken. I am asking U.S.D.A. War Boards to undertake at once programs to get in touch with farm vehicle owners, urging their wholehearted cooperation in voluntary actions to conserve farm transportation facilities. In so doing, War Boards should use the entire resources of all member agencies, as well as enlisting the cooperation of all related and volunteer organizations. Suggestions and materials which will assist State War Boards in outlining campaigns will be sent to State War Board chairmen.

Programs undertaken by War Boards will naturally be confined to farm transportation. This is because other Federal or State agencies will be developing programs which are other phases of the national program being conducted by the Office of Defense Transportation. War Boards are urged to note other programs which may be developing, but they should not hesitate to begin active programs which will not conflict with others which may be under way.

War Boards should cooperate closely with local tire and truck rationing boards, enlisting their support in this conservation program and offering them such assistance as the War Boards are in position to give.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of all State and County USDA War Boards.

WAR BOARDS
Conservation of Farm Transportation Facilities
Farm Transportation Facilities, Conservation of
Transportation Facilities, Farm, War Boards Program for Conservation of
War Boards Program for Conservation of Farm Transportation Facilities
MV

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War Boards should cooperate closely with local tire and truck rationing boards, enlisting their support in this conservation program and offering them such assistance as the War Boards are in position to give.

Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of all State and County USDA War Boards.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Rel. No. 2744
June 27, 1942

June 29, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-22

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Need for Plan now to Avoid Hog Marketing Difficulties this Fall and Winter

There may be serious troubles ahead in hog marketing this year unless we who raise hogs start our heavy marketings earlier than usual. Furthermore, we shall need more pork this summer and early fall. I am therefore urging that you make a special effort to encourage hog producers to push as many hogs as possible for early marketing. This can be accomplished by better feeding for earlier maturity.

This year, in the fall and winter marketing season, we shall be sending to market a fourth more hogs than last year and 5½ to 6 million more than we have ever marketed before in the period from October 1 through April. If farmers should attempt to market in December and January the normal percentage of this increased number it would probably be more than the packing plants and transportation facilities could handle.

We cannot depend upon increased packing plant capacity and an increased number of trucks and railroad livestock cars to handle greater peak marketings because that would take more rubber for tires and large amounts of steel which we must use to build war machines. We must therefore plan now to avoid some of the rush of marketing that normally comes in December and January by starting earlier.

In making plans for marketing more hogs early this year, farmers should plan also to market their hogs at good weights. Market as early as practicable, but do not ship light, unfinished hogs where it can be avoided. The United States and the United Nations will need all of the pork and lard we can produce.

Under wartime conditions we can plan our hog marketings without having to worry so much about what the price is going to be. The Government is now buying about 40 percent of the pork and two-thirds of the lard. It is probable that for a year beginning next October the government will be buying about 30 percent of the pork and half of the lard from the greatly increased number of hogs that will be marketed.

The Nation is depending upon hog farmers for a large part of the meat supplies needed for our war workers at home; our armed forces on foreign fronts, and for our allies. And hog farmers can help the war program both by producing more hogs and by spreading out marketings more evenly throughout the year.

NATIONAL DEFENSE/-/

U.S.D.A. War Boards in all areas where hog production is commercially important should canvass the situation at their next meeting and take all measures necessary to bring this problem to the attention of hog producers, shipping groups, and others affected.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Note: While the hog marketing situation outlined in the above memorandum does not apply equally in all areas, the problem is of such importance in the war effort that the memorandum is made available to all War Board members.

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of all State and County USDA War Boards.

WAR BOARDS
Hog Marketing Difficulties Fall and Winter, Need to Avoid Meat Supplies, Nation Depending Upon Hog Farmers for War Boards, Bring Problem to Attention of Hog Producers

LED
Please return to the Secretary's File Room

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-23

For Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

1943 Food For Freedom Program

Prior to the time national and State production goals are established for 1943, there should be assembled in the most convenient form all information which will be helpful in making an effective allocation of the State goals among the counties in each State. This work should be undertaken immediately in order to have readily available all pertinent information at the time when it becomes necessary to concentrate on the actual establishment of county goals. It should be as complete as possible in order to assure the distribution of State goals among counties on a sounder basis than was possible in 1942 and with a minimum of delay after the determination of State goals.

On June 17, 1942, I announced the national wheat acreage allotment of 55,000,000 acres but asked farmers whose lands and equipment are suitable for growing other crops, needed more urgently in the war effort, to hold this land for those crops rather than to plant it to wheat this fall. I am now having assembled all the information available at this time which will be helpful to War Boards, committeemen and farmers in planning those farming operations which must necessarily be performed in the fall. I hope to be able to make this information available not later than the middle of August, but specific national and State goals cannot be determined until a later date.

In preparation for breaking down these national and State goals into specific county goals, the State U.S.D.A. War Boards will utilize the services of appropriate agencies within each State in assembling all the information which will be needed in order for them to distribute State goals among counties in the most effective manner.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE /-/

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-Z3

For Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

1943 Food For Freedom Program

Prior to the time national and State production goals are established for 1943, there should be assembled in the most convenient form all information which will be helpful in making an effective allocation of the State goals among the counties in each State. This work should be undertaken immediately in order to have readily available all pertinent information at the time when it becomes necessary to concentrate on the actual establishment of county goals. It should be as complete as possible in order to assure the distribution of State goals among counties on a sounder basis than was possible in 1942 and with a minimum of delay after the determination of State goals.

On June 17, 1942, I announced the national wheat acreage allotment of 55,000,000 acres but asked farmers whose lands and equipment are suitable for growing other crops, needed more urgently in the war effort, to hold this land for those crops rather than to plant it to wheat this fall. I am now having assembled all the information available at this time which will be helpful to War Boards, committeemen and farmers in planning those farming operations which must necessarily be performed in the fall. I hope to be able to make this information available not later than the middle of August, but specific national and State goals cannot be determined until a later date.

In preparation for breaking down these national and State goals into specific county goals, the State U.S.D.A. War Boards will utilize the services of appropriate agencies within each State in assembling all the information which will be needed in order for them to distribute State goals among counties in the most effective manner.

In performing this work, representatives of the War Boards should make use of all available information and avoid duplication of work already done. In this connection, I wish to call to your attention my Memorandum No. 947, dated October 15, 1941, entitled "Avoiding Duplication in Statistical Data." Much valuable information for the purpose of establishing county goals will be found in the State reports, county reports and statistical work sheets compiled in connection with the study which has been made in accordance with my memorandum of March 2, 1942. Summary reports of these studies have been made available to State War Board chairmen. In some States complete information was compiled by counties but in most instances the estimates for 1942 and feasible production in 1943 were compiled by type of farming areas only. It is necessary that the information now be further developed on a county basis in all States and that use be made of all additional information readily available. Specific statistical compilations which will be needed and which can be made now are those which will show, by counties, crop acreages, land use, and production of livestock and livestock products for 1941 and 1942 and production which will be feasible in 1943. The data already compiled to show acreages in 1942 were in most cases based upon the March intentions to plant report and these data might now be revised on the basis of later information.

This information, by counties, should be compiled for all the crops, livestock, and livestock products for which goals were established for 1942. It will also be desirable to compile data on other crops and livestock products which have local importance.

In addition to the statistical information which is available in the State offices of the Division of Agricultural Statistics and Agricultural Adjustment Agency, a wealth of valuable information on soils and farm management is also available through the Land Grant Colleges, the Soil Conservation Service and elsewhere. Available facilities for processing and marketing agricultural commodities also need to be taken into consideration. Several committees within the Department are already assembling information on marketing, processing and transportation facilities and I have asked these committees to make this information available to State War Boards. It is possible that additional information of this nature will need to be assembled in each State.

It is not contemplated that work at the county level will be necessary in assembling the information suggested in this memorandum, but State War Boards should be sure that all material necessary for establishing county goals is collected in readily available form as soon as possible.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards.
WAR BOARDS
Food for Freedom Program, 1943, Assemble Production Goal Information
Production Goals, Assembling Information for
mv

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Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards.

FILED

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

Reg. No. 1041 (Rev.) 8-26-42

August 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM NO. 975 - 24

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Defense Councils and U.S.D.A. War Boards

The following memorandum, dated August 7, 1942, is being sent to all U.S.D.A. War Boards and to all State and County Defense Councils.

The purposes of this memorandum are:

1. To suggest basic cooperative relationships between the Office of Civilian Defense and the U. S. Department of Agriculture which will enable each organization to fulfill the responsibilities which have been given to it in connection with the war, and

2. To suggest a procedure which will avoid duplication of effort by the agencies and within which already established functions and cooperative procedures may be carried on.

This memorandum is based upon reports furnished the Office of Civilian Defense and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a recent survey conducted among field offices and U.S.D.A. War Boards.

## Functions of Organization

Both the OCD and USDA War Boards have been assigned specific functions in connection with the war program. The duties of the OCD include promotion of activities designed to provide adequate protection of the civilian population in emergency periods, create opportunities for constructive civilian participation in the war program, and assist in the establishment of State and local Defense Councils to serve as coordinating groups for the total war effort. State, County and local Defense Councils are responsible for the planning and coordination of civilian protection and Civilian War Services.

The OCD has established 9 regional offices and each Governor has established State Civilian Defense Councils in their respective States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. Under these State organizations County and local Defense Councils have been formed.

The purpose of the USDA War Boards is to function as the representative of the Department of Agriculture in the war effort, to gather specified agricultural information vital to the war effort and to cooperate at the State or County level with other defense agencies and programs.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

MEMORANDUM NO. 975 - [illegible]

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

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The purpose of the USDA War Boards is to function as the representative of the Department of Agriculture in the war effort, to further specified agricultural information vital to the war effort and to cooperate at the State or County level with other defense agencies and programs.

The USDA War Boards, originally designated as USDA Defense Boards, were set up by the Secretary of Agriculture July 5, 1941, and are organized and operating in each of the 3,022 agricultural counties in the United States, in each State, and in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. These War Boards are comprised of the principal officers of the major Department agencies in each State and county. The chairman of each County Board is a farmer elected as county AAA chairman for that county. The primary responsibility of the USDA War Boards is to obtain the farm production needed for the war effort. This responsibility naturally extends to many phases of agriculture, including farm labor, fertilizer problems, farm machinery, priorities on equipment and buildings, etc. Because these items affect farm production, the War Boards have to deal with various aspects of them. (For a general statement of the work of the USDA War Boards see "U.S.D.A. War Boards" issued by the Department of Agriculture, July, 1942.)

Many State and County Defense Councils have organized agricultural committees. The primary responsibilities of such agricultural committees are consideration of agricultural problems as they relate to the war effort, aid in the stimulation of increased agricultural production, and the development of Victory gardens. Naturally in some instances there has been confusion between these agricultural committees and the War Boards over the work which each was supposed to do. The Defense Councils and agricultural committees and USDA War Boards have all shown commendable initiative in working together, and in general, the relationships between the organizations are excellent. However, these relationships necessarily have varied widely and have been on a more or less "piecemeal" basis. This has been true at national, regional, State and County levels. In some cases individuals and bureaus of both organizations have initiated contacts without regard to any central plan of cooperation. Also, as specific tasks have arisen, there have been individual assignments to various bureaus of both organizations to carry out these tasks in cooperation with the other.

## Recommended Operating Procedure

To insure cooperative relationships, it is suggested that one of the following procedures be followed:

1. The chairman of the U.S.D.A. War Board, or such member as he designates, be appointed on the State or County Defense Council.

2. The individual members of the U.S.D.A. War Board be named as an agricultural committee. (This committee may be expanded to include additional farmer or farm organization representation.)

3. The chairman of the U.S.D.A. War Board, or such member of the Board as he designates, be appointed chairman of the agricultural committee.

4. The U.S.D.A. War Board be represented on Defense Council Committees, the work of which affects rural areas. The naming of a War Board representative to the State and County Salvage Committees is an example of this type of cooperation.

In those states and counties where it is not feasible to effect any of this procedure, the following steps are recommended to insure cooperation between Defense Councils and USDA War Boards:

1. Joint meetings of the Defense Council or the Defense Council Agricultural Committee and the USDA War Board be held from time to time for the purpose of discussing the work of each group and avoiding duplication.

2. Defense Council agricultural committees be represented at USDA War Board meetings and the USDA War Board be represented at the Defense Council agricultural committee meetings.

Full information on war projects in which each organization has an interest should be exchanged at National, State and County levels in order to avoid duplication of effort and to obtain maximum use of all workers.

State and County Defense Councils should work through USDA War Boards in all official negotiations with Department of Agriculture agencies, and all agencies of the Department should work through the USDA War Boards in dealing on war work with Defense Councils at State and County levels.

## Rural Council Organization

It is recognized that the foregoing suggestions apply primarily to State and County Defense Councils and U.S.D.A. War Boards. In many areas, community defense councils have been established below the county level. It is not expected that these small councils will need to establish agricultural committees. Coordination at the county level should be adequate in these cases.

## Future Relationships

This memorandum may be modified from time to time as changes occur in the scope of activity of both the U.S.D.A. War Boards and Defense Councils

Secretary of Agriculture

Director, Office of Civilian Defense

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.

WAR BOARDS
Cooperation OCD and USDA War Boards to Avoid Duplication
Office of Civilian Defense, Cooperation with USDA War Boards
War Boards, Cooperation with Office of Civilian Defense
mwd.

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Secretary of Agriculture

Director, Office of Civilian Defense

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1942

To: E. B. Bryan - Secretary's Files

From: R. L. Webster

We are sending the attached Secretary's memorandum to you for the transcribed signatures of the Secretary and James M. Landis, Director, Office of Civilian Defense.

Under date of August 7, 1942 I addressed a letter to Mr. Jonathan Daniels, Assistant Director, in Charge of Civilian Mobilization, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C., enclosing copy of the agreement signed by the Secretary, also attaching for our files, copy of the agreement signed by Mr. Landis.

Therefore, as you have both signatures on file, we do not believe it is necessary to have the Secretary again sign the attached memorandum, which would also necessitate sending the memorandum to Mr. Landis for signature.

R. L. Webster

Att.

Signatures transcribed
E.B.B.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

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Att.

USDA EQUIPMENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

Bulletin No. 6 September 15, 1942

Subject: Secretary's Memorandum No. 975-24

Mr. Fred S. Wallace, Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary, under date of September 12, 1942, sent the following memorandum, which is self-explanatory, to the State War Board Chairmen:

"Reference is made to Memorandum No. 975-24, dated August 26, 1942, for Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards concerning departmental relationships with the Office of Civilian Defense.

"Memorandum 975-24 stated that 'State and County Defense Councils should work through USDA War Boards in all official negotiations with Department of Agriculture agencies, and all agencies of the Department should work through the USDA War Boards in dealing on war work with Defense Councils at State and County levels'. However, for certain classes of activity direct contact may be necessary with the respective representatives of the Civilian Defense organization in the interest of meeting emergencies as they arise. The USDA Equipment Mobilization Committees for both Washington and the field, established by Secretarial Memorandum No. 961, dated December 17, 1941 (copy attached), represents one of those classes. These committees were established to meet emergent needs as they may arise as a result of acts of aggression.

"Since the issuance of that Memorandum, the Regional USDA Equipment Mobilization Committees have been constituted and Regional Chairmen elected for areas, and with headquarters, coincident with those of the Office of Civilian Defense with a view to active prosecution of an equipment mobilization plan (involving Government equipment) to operate in conjunction with Civilian Defense organizations in case of emergency. In turn, with the organization of these regional committees, a census of equipment has been completed. The mobilization plan, which includes contact officers and dispatchers, extends down through the several organizational levels in order to provide every facility of immediate contact with representatives of the Civilian Defense organization when equipment, such as is referred to in Memorandum No. 961, is required as a result of an emergency. Obviously, it is most important that these contacts be maintained.

"Along with these direct contacts, arrangements have been made whereby the Regional Chairmen and others will get in touch with the State and County War Board Chairmen to apprise them of what has been done and what current activities are taking place to make the program effective. In this way, the State and County War Boards will be informed from time to time of the progress of this effort and, in turn, may be of assistance to the Regional Chairmen of the Equipment Mobilization Committees and their contact officers.

"Mr. Arthur B. Thatcher, Chairman of the USDA Equipment Mobilization Committee, is sending copies of this memorandum to his Regional Chairmen for dissemination to their field organization in order that there may be a complete understanding in this matter."

USDA EQUIPMENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

Arthur B. Thatcher

Chairman

COMMITTEES 3-2

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

Reg. No. 1057 (Sec)
9-16-42

September 15, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-25

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Temporary Rationing of Farm Machinery

Military requirements have forced drastic curtailment of materials normally going into farm machinery. Rationing has become necessary in order to insure a fair distribution of available machinery in channels where it will do the most good in wartime agricultural production.

Rationing will benefit farmers, the Nation, and the whole cause of the United Nations, with limited supplies of available farm machinery going to supply the most critical needs for production of Food for Freedom.

Authority to ration farm machinery was delegated by the War Production Board to the Office of Price Administration and redelegated to the Department of Agriculture. Accordingly, as Secretary, I am issuing an order, effective September 17, 1942, prohibiting the sale of farm machinery except as specified in the attached instructions governing the release of farm machinery.

One group of farm machinery, including items which are especially scarce and are vitally needed in 1942 production, may be sold only upon approval of the designated county rationing committee.

Farm machinery in a second classification, which includes items somewhat less scarce, may be sold upon certification by the farmer to the dealer that the equipment is required for current agricultural production.

A third group consists of items that may be sold without restrictions.

Fred S. Wallace, Special War Board Assistant, will be in charge of the farm machinery rationing program at the national level, and State USDA War Boards at the state levels. The County AAA chairman shall be chairman of the county rationing committee, and the County USDA War Board will appoint two other farmer members, and their alternates.

Further instructions and correspondence will be through regular War Board channels.

Claude R. Wickard

WAR BOARDS
Machinery, Farm, Temporary Rationing of
Rationing, Temporary, of Farm Machinery

NATIONAL DEFENSE /-/

mf

September 15, 1942

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Machinery, Farm, Temporary Rationing of
Rationing, Temporary, of Farm Machinery

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

Dupl. No. 4016
10-6-42

October 6, 1942

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Secretary's File Room

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-26

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Establishment of County Farm Transportation Committees

In view of the critical shortage of rubber and automotive equipment, rigid conservation measures must be adopted in order that essential transportation requirements be maintained throughout the Nation. As a definite step toward this, the Office of Defense Transportation issued General Order O.D.T. 21 requiring that all trucks to be operated after November 15, 1942, have a Certificate of War Necessity. Because of the importance of moving farm products to processing, storage and consumption centers, the Department of Agriculture will, through State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards, establish County Farm Transportation Committees and otherwise make its facilities available to assist the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration with the regulation and rationing programs as they affect transportation of farm products.

Under authority and approval of the State U.S.D.A. War Board, each County U.S.D.A. War Board is authorized to establish a County Farm Transportation Committee. State U.S.D.A. War Boards are to notify County War Boards as to the time and procedure to be followed in setting up these committees, the membership of which will be as follows:

(1) The Chairman shall be the Chairman of the County U.S.D.A. War Board. If the War Board Chairman is unable to serve, he shall appoint a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee as chairman.

(2) A farmer member who is representative of the principal type of agriculture in the County.

(3) A farmer member who is representative of the next most important type of agriculture in the County.

(4) A member who represents truck transportation services for agricultural commodities in the County.

(5) A member who is a dealer of farm supplies in the County.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

1/ Excludes cigar wrapper, Puerto Rican, and Georgia-Florida sun-grown cigar

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1942

FILED

MEMORANDUM NO. 972—26

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Establishment of County Farm Transportation Committees

In view of the critical shortage of rubber and automotive equipment, rigid conservation measures must be adopted in order that essential transportation requirements be maintained throughout the Nation. As a definite step toward this, the Office of Defense Transportation issued General Order O.D.T. 2Z requiring that all trucks to be operated after November 15, 1942, have a Certificate of War Necessity. Because of the importance of moving farm products to processing, storage and consumption centers, the Department of Agriculture will, through State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards, establish County Farm Transportation Committees and otherwise make its facilities available to assist the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration with the regulation and rationing programs as they affect transportation of farm products.

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(4) A member who represents truck transportation services for agricultural commodities in the County.

(5) A member who is a dealer of farm supplies in the County.

An alternate member having the necessary qualifications shall be appointed by the County U.S.D.A. War Board for each member other than the chairman. No member of the committee other than the chairman shall be a member of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee. The committee shall serve without compensation and the headquarters of the County Farm Transportation Committee will be the office of the County U.S.D.A. War Board.

Broadly, the responsibility of these committees will include: (1) developing transportation programs within the county, (2) assisting farmers and truckers hauling farm products and supplies to fill out the applications for Certificates of War Necessity, and (3) assisting farmers in submitting applications for new trucks.

Additional information and instructions concerning functions of the committee and how it will operate will be forwarded through the State War Boards. State War Boards are charged not only with responsibility for establishing these County Farm Transportation Committees, but to see that the functions of these committees are properly performed.

Grover B. Hill

Acting Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-27

For Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

Aid to Farmers on Marketing Timber

The war has led to very heavy demands for lumber and other forest products. It has also led to a great increase in the amount of destructive cutting.

This demand is increasing the pressure on farmers to sell their timber. I am sure that farmers want their products to contribute to war needs. I am also sure that they want to lead the country in avoiding excessive prices and inflation. But too often the farmers' timber is being purchased on a low estimate of quantity for a lump sum which is far below its real value.

Furthermore, in a majority of cases, their forests are then cut destructively and without conscious regard for their future productivity.

I have recently allotted $223,000 to the Federal Forest Service from the Norris-Doxey Act appropriation to be used primarily for building up a forest products marketing service in cooperation with appropriate state agencies, or directly. In addition to assistance to farmers in obtaining a reasonable price for their timber, this service will supplement existing facilities for obtaining good cutting practices.

In order to meet this price situation and also to minimize destructive cutting, I suggest that through appropriate channels you urge farmers in general when they have forest products to sell, to obtain advice on marketing and methods of cutting either from the state extension foresters, or from state foresters, or from the Federal Forest Service or Soil Conservation Service. Arrangements might be made so that farmers can obtain the addresses of representative of these agencies from County War Board offices. The beginnings of a marketing service indicated above will make it possible substantially to increase the amount of assistance that can be rendered.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE /-/

1/ Excludes cigar wrapper, Puerto Rican, and Georgia-Florida sun-grown cigar
2/ 1942 acreage

AD-72 Tentative

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
REQUEST FOR REPRODUCTION

BUREAU Office of the Secretary DATE November 12, 1942 BUREAU ORDER NO. 4036
By John Thurston PHONE 3321 DIVISION Office of Secretary
TITLE OR DESCRIPTION Secy. Memo 975-27, "Aid to Farmers on Marketing Timber"
DATE REQUIRED November 14, 1942 CHARGE APPROPRIATION 1210106 - 02

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100 copies for Secretary's file room, 300 copies for Leonard Herman, Room 0746, Branch 3177

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

November 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-28

For Chairmen and Members of State USDA War Boards

Use of Conscientious Objectors on Farms

Under the Selective Service Act, conscientious objectors are employed on work of national importance and serve in Civilian Public Service camps on projects administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. At the present time there are 37 CPS camps in operation, 31 of which involve projects of this Department, with a strength of 3,930 men.

The Department of Agriculture, the Selective Service System, and the United States Employment Service have agreed, through a Memorandum of Understanding, on the work each is to do to make available quickly the services of conscientious objectors when acute labor shortages occur.

The agreement mentioned above provides that: (1) when the United States Employment Service has determined that no local or State labor supply is available for the production, cultivation, or harvesting of essential crops, it will so advise the federal agency in charge of the camp project. (2) this agency, through the camp superintendent, will then contact the County War Board chairman in the county in which the work is to be performed. (3) the County War Board will then determine the average prevailing wage being paid for similar work in the county, and the usual terms for payment - such as by the piece, or by hour, week, etc. (In some areas these will already have been determined by Agricultural Wage Boards.) The County War Board chairman will transmit this information by letter to the camp superintendent, mailing a copy to the local United States Employment Service representative. The camp superintendent will then assign available conscientious objectors to the farmers designated by the United States Employment Service and on the dates specified in that agency. So that the responsibilities of each participant may be clearly understood, copies of the joint agreement are attached for the State and County War Boards in areas in which CPS camps are in operation. It should be noted that paragraph 4b of the Memorandum of Understanding limits the use of assignees for work on farms to locations within 15 miles of camp headquarters.

NATIONAL DEFENSE /-/

MEMORANDUM NO. _____

For Chairmen and Members of State USDA War Boards

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Under the Selective Service Act, conscientious objectors are employed on work of national importance and serve in Civilian Public Service camps on projects administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. At the present time there are 37 CPS camps in operation, 21 of which involve projects of this Department, with a strength of 3,930 men.

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The Department of Interior has now agreed to make conscientious objectors available as agricultural workers in the vicinity of camps under their supervision. Their field representatives have been instructed to follow the same procedures as outlined above.

To avoid any misunderstanding about the wages paid for work performed by conscientious objectors, it should be noted that such wages are collected by the federal agency sponsoring the project and deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. Conscientious objectors do not receive this money, directly or indirectly - in fact, those who can afford to do so are required to contribute to the cost of operating Civilian Public Service camps.

This Memorandum of Understanding does not alter in any way the present cooperative arrangements relative to the use of conscientious objectors on private dairy farms.

Correspondence concerning this program and supplemental instructions will be conducted through usual War Board channels.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Attachment

Distribution: Three copies to each State USDA War Board Chairman.

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Clarence Pickett

Secretary

Attachment

Distribution: Three copies to each State USDA War Board Chairman.

209 [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1942.

LED
Please return to the Secretary's office room

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-29

For Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

Tentative 1943 State Food Production Goals

Planning for 1943 farm production places a tremendous responsibility upon all of us. Skilled farm workers will be fewer than in 1942. Many kinds of supplies and services will be increasingly difficult to obtain. We cannot count upon as favorable growing and harvesting conditions as in 1942. In spite of all of these limitations the needs for agricultural products as expressed by the minimum goals indicated in the attached report are even greater than during the current year. The challenge to American farmers has no precedent.

In the attached report, tentative production goals and suggested acreages and production for 1943 are summarized and suggested State and regional distributions of these indicated. The goal commodities are those for which it is desired to maintain production at the highest possible levels. At least these levels of production are necessary if American agriculture is to make its best contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. The suggested acreages and production are for commodities for which supplies are relatively ample or which are not as essential to the war program. These complete the list of principal agricultural products and will facilitate balancing of crop and livestock production in each State.

In Memorandum 975 - 23, I asked each State War Board to assemble data needed to distribute State goals among counties. I cannot emphasize too strongly that your continued efforts are needed if a well-balanced agricultural production program is to be developed for 1943. Accordingly, it is desirable that each State War Board meet immediately to examine the proposed State goals. You will, of course, want to include representatives of the State Experiment Station in making this appraisal. Any suggested revisions should be received in Washington by November 23, in order that they may be considered before the regional meetings are begun late this month and at which the goals will be discussed. The State War Board should also begin immediately to distribute the tentative State goals among the counties, since this is the next step in getting the goals to the individual farms.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Attachment

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

PRELIMINARY
For Administrative Use

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR 1943
# SUGGESTED STATE AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TENTATIVE GOALS

The first crop year with the Nation at war is largely past. Total production was 26 percent above the 1935-39 average and about 12 percent above the high level attained in 1941. The efforts of the Nation's farmers and their Government, helped along by unusually favorable growing conditions, have combined to produce phenomenal results. Farmers face a real task for 1943 in maintaining and in some instances even surpassing the 1942 volume of agricultural output. Furthermore, that task must be accomplished despite loss of many of the skilled workers on farms; despite growing scarcity of many kinds of supplies and services, and likelihood of less favorable weather.

The Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with State Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Services, has appraised agriculture's wartime production capacity for 1943 both in terms of what is "feasible" and in terms of what could be produced in the event of even greater emergency. This picture of the supply side of American agriculture has been complemented by an appraisal of the growing needs for the product of American farms. The Office of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Requirements and Allocations Branch of the Office for Agricultural War Relations share responsibility for the appraisal of needs. The tentative national goals and the suggested acreages and production advanced in these pages are based on consideration by the Foods Requirements Committee of these appraisals of prospective needs and feasible production for 1943.

This report is issued to afford opportunity for administrative review of the suggested State and regional distributions, prior to their revision and subsequent public announcement about December 1. The table of contents lists the commodities under two headings - suggested goals, and suggested acreages. The goal commodities are those for which it is desired to maintain production at high levels. These levels are necessary if American agriculture is to make its contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. Suggested acreages for the commodities less urgently needed either because supplies are relatively ample or because they are less essential to the war effort are indicated separately. These complete the list of principal agricultural commodities and will facilitate balancing of crop and livestock production in each State.

Washington, D. C.
November 1942

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## Suggested Goals


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| Corn | 20 |
| Oats | 20 |
| Barley | 20 |
| Grain sorghum for all purposes | 24 |
| Tame hay | 24 |
| Soybeans | 24 |
| Peanuts | 26 |
| Flaxseed | 23 |
| Long staple (1-1/8" or over) cotton | 29 |
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| Sugar beets | 32 |
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## Suggested Acreages


| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 40 |
| Rye | 40 |
| Cotton (all) | 43 |
| Tobacco | 44 |
| Sugarcane | 44 |


## Fruits

Dried and canned fruits are in large demand for military and lend-lease requirements. For a statement on the more complete utilization of fruit production in 1943 see page 44.

# PRELIMINARY STATE AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF TENTATIVE GOALS AND SUGGESTED ACREAGES

## Hogs

The 1943 national goals for pork and lard call for the equivalent to slaughter of 97 million hogs weighing an average of 10 pounds more than the average liveweight of hogs marketed in 1942. Slaughter of 97 million hogs in the calendar year of 1943, and a somewhat larger number in 1944, will require spring and fall pig crops 10 percent larger in 1943 and in 1944 than this year. An increase in next year's pig crop would not contribute to increased slaughter in 1943, except in the last quarter of the year. It is desirable, therefore, that all hogs marketed be fed to heavier weights than in 1942. Heavier weights will help the Nation to meet as nearly as possible its minimum requirements for pork in 1943, especially in the summer when supplies again will be seasonally short.

Suggested State production goals for numbers of hogs are in terms of number of sows bred for spring farrow and for fall farrow. They do not suggest a uniform 10 percent increase for all States. The suggested percentage increase in the Western Corn Belt and Western States would provide about 15 percent more sows than in 1942, with significant variations among States in each region. In Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the suggested rate of increase in number of sows bred for farrowing in the fall is greater than that in the spring. In the Eastern Corn Belt, Pennsylvania, New York, and the East Central States, the suggested increase is about 5 percent -- again with significant variations among States. The average increase suggested for the Southern States is about 8 percent. It is recommended that there be no change in the number of sows bred in the New England States.

A number of factors are taken into account in the suggested distribution of the national goal among States. Feed supplies and other production facilities, processing facilities, and competition of hog production with milk production were most important.

The relatively large percentage increases in the Western Corn Belt are an adjustment partly to the presence of feed supplies and other production facilities, and partly to the existence of unused packing plant facilities, especially in the Southwestern Corn Belt. The larger increase in fall farrowing, as compared with spring farrowing, is suggested as a means of relieving expected seasonal congestion of packing plant facilities.

To help alleviate the probable seasonal glut in marketing in the fall and winter of 1943-44, it is strongly recommended that hog farmers throughout the Corn Belt have sows bred for early spring litters. Those not equipped to handle early spring pigs can delay breeding dates, to provide for litters later in the spring, or can shift more heavily to fall litters.

In the Eastern Corn Belt, Pennsylvania, New York, and the Lake States, production of livestock and feed crops has been fairly evenly balanced in recent years. In each of these States except Illinois, the facilities for producing hogs were used almost to the maximum in 1942. Moreover, the achievement of the 1943 goals for milk production will mean a leveling-off of hog production here, especially in the Lake States.

Recommended increases in the pig crops in other States generally are closely in line with recommendations made in June by the State Committees on Wartime Farm Production Adjustments.

HOGS: SUGGESTED NUMBER OF SOWS TO FARROW IN 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Spring (Dec. 1 to June 1) | | | Fall (June 1 to Dec. 1) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1943 goal 1/ | 1942 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 | 1943 goal 1/ | 1942 2/ | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent |
| Me. | 6 | 6 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| N. H. | 2 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Vt. | 3 | 3 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| Mass. | 13 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 13 | 100 |
| R. I. | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Conn. | 3 | 3 | 100 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 32 | 30 | 105 | 28 | 27 | 105 |
| N. J. | 18 | 14 | 125 | 18 | 14 | 125 |
| Pa. | 76 | 72 | 105 | 91 | 87 | 105 |
| N. E. | 154 | 144 | 107 | 165 | 156 | 106 |
| Ohio | 483 | 459 | 105 | 446 | 425 | 105 |
| Ind. | 650 | 619 | 105 | 605 | 576 | 105 |
| Ill. | 1,044 | 949 | 110 | 774 | 704 | 110 |
| Mich. | 146 | 139 | 105 | 142 | 135 | 105 |
| Wis. | 362 | 362 | 100 | 225 | 225 | 100 |
| Minn. | 884 | 842 | 105 | 333 | 317 | 105 |
| Iowa | 2,306 | 2,096 | 110 | 1,082 | 941 | 115 |
| Mo. | 584 | 531 | 110 | 587 | 534 | 110 |
| S. Dak. | 430 | 344 | 125 | 117 | 90 | 130 |
| Nebr. | 663 | 510 | 130 | 367 | 272 | 135 |
| N. Cent. | 7,551 | 6,851 | 110 | 4,678 | 4,219 | 111 |
| Del. | 5 | 4 | 125 | 5 | 4 | 125 |
| Md. | 34 | 28 | 120 | 40 | 33 | 121 |
| Va. | 94 | 90 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 105 |
| W. Va. | 22 | 22 | 100 | 28 | 28 | 100 |
| N. C. | 144 | 131 | 110 | 128 | 116 | 110 |
| Ky. | 190 | 190 | 100 | 190 | 190 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 185 | 185 | 100 | 178 | 178 | 100 |
| E. Cent. | 674 | 650 | 104 | 669 | 644 | 104 |
| S. C. | 77 | 73 | 105 | 73 | 70 | 105 |
| Ga. | 216 | 196 | 110 | 204 | 185 | 110 |
| Fla. | 99 | 90 | 110 | 80 | 73 | 110 |
| Ala. | 136 | 127 | 107 | 137 | 128 | 107 |
| Miss. | 121 | 114 | 106 | 109 | 103 | 106 |
| La. | 122 | 116 | 105 | 100 | 95 | 105 |
| Ark. | 166 | 148 | 112 | 156 | 139 | 112 |
| Okla. | 179 | 163 | 110 | 187 | 170 | 110 |
| Tex. | 289 | 270 | 107 | 288 | 269 | 107 |
| So. | 1,405 | 1,297 | 108 | 1,334 | 1,232 | 108 |
| N. Dak. | 216 | 188 | 115 | 33 | 29 | 115 |
| Kans. | 336 | 269 | 125 | 338 | 270 | 125 |
| Mont. | 47 | 41 | 115 | 34 | 30 | 115 |
| Idaho | 91 | 73 | 125 | 70 | 56 | 125 |
| Wyo. | 19 | 15 | 125 | 15 | 12 | 125 |
| Colo. | 74 | 67 | 110 | 63 | 57 | 110 |
| N. Mex. | 16 | 13 | 120 | 14 | 12 | 120 |
| Ariz. | 8 | 7 | 110 | 7 | 6 | 110 |
| Utah | 24 | 20 | 120 | 19 | 16 | 120 |
| Nev. | 5 | 4 | 125 | 2 | 2 | 125 |
| Wash. | 48 | 44 | 110 | 38 | 35 | 110 |
| Oreg. | 47 | 43 | 110 | 33 | 30 | 110 |
| Calif. | 102 | 93 | 110 | 95 | 86 | 110 |
| West. | 1,033 | 877 | 118 | 761 | 641 | 119 |
| U. S. | 10,817 | 9,819 | 110 | 7,607 | 6,892 | 110 |

1/ Computed by multiplying number of sows farrowed in 1942 by the desired percentage change in 1943 from 1942.

2/ Number indicated to farrow from breeding intentions reports.

## Cattle and Calves

The national 1943 production goal for beef and veal is 9,780 million pounds of beef and 1,130 million pounds of veal. Production of this quantity of beef and veal will require slaughter of 20.1 million head of cattle and 10.3 million head of calves. This slaughter, which is 9 percent larger than expected for 1942, will lower the number of cattle and calves on farms on January 1, 1944, as compared with January 1, 1943, but will not jeopardize a high level of production and slaughter in 1944 and afterward.

A goal for marketings and farm slaughter is suggested for each State. The total number of cattle and calves that would be slaughtered on farms and marketed in 1943 includes, for each State, cattle and calves raised in the State plus those previously shipped in. For example, feeder cattle are included in marketings both from the State where they are raised and from the State where fattened. The suggested State goals for marketings and farm slaughter are expressed as a percentage of the estimated 1943 calf crop, plus cattle and calves shipped in.

Suggested goals for marketings and slaughter on farms are closely related to the estimated 1943 calf crop and to the goal for number of cattle on farms on January 1, 1944, for these factors were taken into account in setting up the marketings goals. The probable effect upon numbers of cattle and calves on farms on January 1, 1944 that will flow from achievement of marketing goals is shown in accompanying tables. The objective of the marketing and farm slaughter goals is maximum output of beef and veal in 1943 and subsequent years. Maximum output in 1944 can be facilitated in some States by building up inventories of breeding and stock cattle. In others, it can be facilitated by reducing the number of cattle carried on farms and ranches below the expected number on January 1, 1943.

In western range areas, beef cattle production provides a way of utilizing valuable forage. In these areas, where fluctuating climate and feed supplies make production somewhat hazardous, it is essential that numbers of cattle be closely related to resources of range and feed. Maximum beef output can be obtained by rates of stocking consistent with normal range forage supply.

In the Corn Belt, the problem is to obtain the maximum beef output with feeds which have no higher use value for other classes of livestock. The place of beef cattle in a wartime livestock feeding program would seem to be that of consumer of hay and roughage for which there is no alternative use, and consumer only of sufficient grain and high-protein feeds to produce a moderate degree of finish. Beyond this point it may be better to feed grain to hogs and milk cows, instead of to beef cattle.

To meet the national goal for beef production, cattle feeding must be continued at a high level, but considerable adjustment in feeding operations and practices will be needed to utilize feed grains to best advantage and to adjust to ceiling prices on beef. Moderate finishing of an even larger number of cattle than in recent years is necessary, both because of the need for adding weight to as many cattle as practicable before they are slaughtered, and because this will contribute to an even distribution of slaughter during the year.

The Southeastern States can make a substantial contribution to the national goal for beef and veal. Numbers and production of beef cattle have increased steadily in these States during the last several years and can continue upward in 1943. Through better management practices in this area, the total weight of cattle marketed probably could be increased considerably.

## Sheep and Lambs

The national production goal of 990 million pounds of lamb and mutton for 1943 will require the slaughter of 24.1 million sheep and lambs, or about a half million fewer than the number expected to be slaughtered this year. Marketing and farm slaughter of 24.1 million head in 1943 will cause some further reduction in the number of sheep on farms and ranches by the end of the year. However, on account of the current high level of sheep numbers, this reduction will make for a better balance between livestock numbers and normal forage and feed supplies in the range States. It will facilitate rather than jeopardize a continued high level of lamb and mutton and wool production. Some increase in sheep and lamb feeding is recommended.

CATTLE AND CALVES: SUGGESTED MARKETINGS AND FARM SLAUGHTER IN 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 goal | 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 | Percentage that marketings and farm slaughter are of calf crop plus inshipments 1941 | 1942 | 1943 goal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 106 | 99 | 108 | 98 | 107 | 96 | 88 | 95 |
| N. H. | 60 | 52 | 66 | 91 | 115 | 97 | 81 | 95 |
| Vt. | 240 | 229 | 233 | 103 | 105 | 92 | 91 | 96 |
| Mass. | 131 | 126 | 133 | 98 | 104 | 94 | 92 | 96 |
| R. I. | 26 | 24 | 26 | 100 | 108 | 93 | 89 | 96 |
| Conn. | 115 | 107 | 109 | 106 | 107 | 92 | 91 | 97 |
| N. Y. | 1,126 | 992 | 1,023 | 110 | 114 | 82 | 77 | 88 |
| N. J. | 147 | 139 | 128 | 115 | 106 | 89 | 89 | 94 |
| Pa. | 831 | 737 | 765 | 109 | 113 | 87 | 84 | 93 |
| N. E. | 2,782 | 2,505 | 2,591 | 107 | 111 | 87 | 83 | 92 |
| Ohio | 1,068 | 973 | 953 | 112 | 110 | 87 | 87 | 93 |
| Ind. | 1,073 | 1,062 | 920 | 117 | 101 | 86 | 95 | 94 |
| Ill. | 1,956 | 1,899 | 1,816 | 108 | 103 | 94 | 94 | 96 |
| Mich. | 903 | 813 | 819 | 110 | 111 | 86 | 84 | 91 |
| Wis. | 2,059 | 1,895 | 1,877 | 110 | 109 | 87 | 87 | 91 |
| Minn. | 1,977 | 1,838 | 1,762 | 112 | 108 | 88 | 89 | 93 |
| Iowa | 3,002 | 2,978 | 2,861 | 105 | 101 | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| Mo. | 1,760 | 1,507 | 1,534 | 115 | 117 | 88 | 83 | 93 |
| S. Dak. | 823 | 764 | 630 | 131 | 108 | 75 | 89 | 93 |
| Nebr. | 1,559 | 1,373 | 1,272 | 123 | 114 | 82 | 86 | 95 |
| N. Cent. | 16,180 | 15,102 | 14,444 | 112 | 107 | 88 | 89 | 94 |
| Del. | 32 | 29 | 27 | 119 | 110 | 87 | 88 | 91 |
| Md. | 176 | 162 | 163 | 108 | 109 | 90 | 84 | 89 |
| Va. | 398 | 373 | 355 | 112 | 107 | 87 | 85 | 91 |
| W. Va. | 225 | 205 | 220 | 102 | 110 | 92 | 84 | 93 |
| N. C. | 254 | 208 | 227 | 112 | 122 | 83 | 75 | 87 |
| Ky. | 726 | 609 | 579 | 125 | 119 | 81 | 82 | 90 |
| Tenn. | 620 | 553 | 515 | 120 | 112 | 85 | 87 | 93 |
| E. Cent. | 2,431 | 2,139 | 2,086 | 117 | 114 | 85 | 83 | 91 |
| S. C. | 123 | 82 | 104 | 118 | 150 | 76 | 59 | 85 |
| Ga. | 348 | 282 | 295 | 118 | 123 | 74 | 71 | 71 |
| Fla. | 264 | 200 | 236 | 112 | 132 | 82 | 69 | 89 |
| Ala. | 398 | 329 | 330 | 121 | 121 | 78 | 74 | 85 |
| Miss. | 430 | 321 | 372 | 116 | 134 | 79 | 65 | 83 |
| Ark. | 487 | 474 | 427 | 114 | 103 | 83 | 88 | 88 |
| La. | 407 | 368 | 382 | 107 | 111 | 85 | 79 | 85 |
| Okla. | 1,488 | 1,367 | 1,151 | 129 | 109 | 79 | 89 | 94 |
| Tex. | 3,513 | 3,347 | 2,985 | 118 | 105 | 82 | 90 | 93 |
| So. | 7,458 | 6,770 | 6,282 | 119 | 110 | 81 | 84 | 90 |
| N. Dak. | 636 | 602 | 492 | 129 | 106 | 72 | 83 | 86 |
| Kans. | 2,008 | 1,816 | 1,406 | 143 | 111 | 74 | 90 | 98 |
| Mont. | 556 | 612 | 436 | 128 | 91 | 77 | 100 | 93 |
| Idaho | 308 | 262 | 248 | 124 | 118 | 77 | 79 | 90 |
| Wyo. | 363 | 362 | 287 | 126 | 100 | 77 | 95 | 96 |
| Colo. | 930 | 798 | 659 | 141 | 117 | 77 | 87 | 99 |
| N. Mex. | 691 | 665 | 617 | 112 | 104 | 88 | 94 | 98 |
| Ariz. | 461 | 517 | 627 | 74 | 89 | 80 | 100 | 92 |
| Utah | 200 | 194 | 172 | 116 | 103 | 84 | 94 | 96 |
| Nev. | 146 | 144 | 107 | 136 | 101 | 76 | 94 | 97 |
| Wash. | 421 | 382 | 320 | 132 | 110 | 73 | 85 | 91 |
| Oreg. | 438 | 370 | 313 | 140 | 118 | 75 | 85 | 99 |
| Calif. | 1,455 | 1,437 | 1,241 | 117 | 101 | 84 | 93 | 94 |
| West | 8,613 | 8,161 | 6,925 | 124 | 106 | 78 | 91 | 95 |
| Total | 37,464 | 34,677 | 32,328 | 116 | 108 | 84 | 88 | 94 |
| Interstate marketings | 7,068 | 6,897 | 6,464 | 109 | 102 | --- | --- | --- |
| U. S. | 30,396 | 27,780 | 25,864 | 118 | 109 | 83 | 87 | 93 |

1/ Preliminary indications on Oct. 1, 1942 prepared by BAE from State Reports on

CATTLE AND CALVES: SUGGESTED TOTAL NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1944 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1944 1/ | 1943 2/ | 1942 | Percentage 1944 of 1942 | Percentage 1944 of 1943 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 224 | 228 | 225 | 100 | 98 |
| N. H. | 119 | 122 | 116 | 103 | 98 |
| Vt. | 434 | 446 | 446 | 97 | 97 |
| Mass. | 195 | 199 | 197 | 99 | 98 |
| R. I. | 29 | 30 | 29 | 100 | 97 |
| Conn. | 185 | 186 | 182 | 101 | 98 |
| N. Y. | 2,188 | 2,228 | 2,142 | 102 | 98 |
| N. J. | 210 | 214 | 211 | 100 | 98 |
| Pa. | 1,553 | 1,579 | 1,529 | 102 | 98 |
| N. E. | 5,135 | 5,232 | 5,077 | 101 | 98 |
| Ohio | 2,185 | 2,190 | 2,132 | 102 | 100 |
| Ind. | 1,794 | 1,803 | 1,822 | 98 | 100 |
| Ill. | 3,050 | 3,087 | 3,088 | 99 | 99 |
| Mich. | 1,903 | 1,905 | 1,847 | 103 | 100 |
| Wis. | 3,800 | 3,781 | 3,684 | 103 | 101 |
| Minn. | 3,740 | 3,755 | 3,684 | 102 | 100 |
| Iowa | 5,040 | 5,106 | 5,161 | 98 | 99 |
| Mo. | 3,166 | 3,157 | 2,960 | 107 | 100 |
| S. Dak. | 1,940 | 1,950 | 1,921 | 101 | 99 |
| Nebr. | 3,330 | 3,350 | 3,229 | 103 | 99 |
| N. Cent. | 29,948 | 30,084 | 29,528 | 101 | 100 |
| Del. | 58 | 58 | 57 | 102 | 100 |
| Md. | 366 | 360 | 345 | 106 | 102 |
| Va. | 1,005 | 985 | 960 | 105 | 102 |
| W. Va. | 610 | 603 | 586 | 104 | 101 |
| N. C. | 680 | 671 | 631 | 108 | 101 |
| Ky. | 1,400 | 1,406 | 1,330 | 105 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 1,335 | 1,339 | 1,309 | 102 | 100 |
| E. Cent. | 5,454 | 5,422 | 5,218 | 105 | 101 |
| S. C. | 400 | 394 | 355 | 113 | 102 |
| Ga. | 1,075 | 1,066 | 1,011 | 106 | 101 |
| Fla. | 975 | 973 | 920 | 106 | 100 |
| Ala. | 1,170 | 1,152 | 1,086 | 108 | 102 |
| Miss. | 1,485 | 1,452 | 1,337 | 111 | 102 |
| Ark. | 1,294 | 1,272 | 1,254 | 103 | 102 |
| La. | 1,248 | 1,245 | 1,216 | 103 | 100 |
| Okla. | 2,833 | 2,827 | 2,738 | 103 | 100 |
| Tex. | 7,430 | 7,492 | 7,444 | 100 | 99 |
| South | 17,910 | 17,873 | 17,361 | 103 | 100 |
| N. Dak. | 1,700 | 1,650 | 1,588 | 107 | 103 |
| Kans. | 3,565 | 3,650 | 3,568 | 100 | 98 |
| Mont. | 1,315 | 1,315 | 1,363 | 96 | 100 |
| Idaho | 876 | 874 | 840 | 104 | 100 |
| Wyo. | 840 | 860 | 877 | 96 | 98 |
| Colo. | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,586 | 101 | 97 |
| N. Mex. | 1,231 | 1,267 | 1,275 | 97 | 97 |
| Ariz. | 936 | 936 | 980 | 96 | 100 |
| Utah | 450 | 460 | 468 | 96 | 98 |
| Nev. | 390 | 400 | 406 | 96 | 98 |
| Wash. | 925 | 935 | 917 | 101 | 99 |
| Oreg. | 1,020 | 1,060 | 1,043 | 98 | 96 |
| Calif. | 2,479 | 2,500 | 2,512 | 99 | 99 |
| West. | 17,327 | 17,557 | 17,423 | 99 | 99 |
| U. S. | 75,774 | 76,168 | 74,607 | 102 | 99 |

1/ Estimated number that would be on farms January 1, 1944 if the 1943 marketings and farm slaughter goal is achieved.

2/ Preliminary indications on October 1, 1942 prepared by B.A.E. from State Reports on Wartime Farm Adjustments and from other data.

CATTLE AND CALVES: SUGGESTED NUMBER OF BEEF COWS AND OF ALL CATTLE, EXCLUSIVE OF BEEF AND MILK COWS, ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1944 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Beef cows | | | | | Cattle and calves exclusive of beef and milk cows | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1944 1/ | 1943 2/ | 1942 | Percentage: 1944 of 1942 | Percentage: 1944 of 1943 | 1944 1/ | 1943 2/ | 1942 | Percentage: 1944 of 1942 | Percentage: 1944 of 1943 |
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 100 | 92 | 93 | 89 | 103 | 99 |
| N. H. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 49 | 50 | 43 | 114 | 98 |
| Vt. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 142 | 145 | 142 | 100 | 98 |
| Mass. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 58 | 59 | 56 | 104 | 98 |
| R. I. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 7 | 6 | 117 | 100 |
| Conn. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 52 | 53 | 50 | 104 | 98 |
| N. Y. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 100 | 771 | 779 | 693 | 111 | 99 |
| N. J. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 100 | 99 |
| Pa. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 100 | 646 | 652 | 620 | 104 | 99 |
| N.E. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 1,874 | 1,896 | 1,756 | 107 | 99 |
| Ohio | 75 | 78 | 76 | 99 | 96 | 990 | 1,007 | 983 | 101 | 98 |
| Ind. | 140 | 143 | 146 | 96 | 98 | 809 | 829 | 869 | 93 | 98 |
| Ill. | 220 | 225 | 230 | 96 | 98 | 1,650 | 1,695 | 1,714 | 96 | 97 |
| Mich. | 33 | 34 | 33 | 100 | 97 | 836 | 853 | 826 | 101 | 98 |
| Wis. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 1,276 | 1,309 | 1,306 | 98 | 98 |
| Minn. | 112 | 115 | 114 | 98 | 97 | 1,730 | 1,777 | 1,761 | 98 | 97 |
| Iowa | 490 | 507 | 517 | 95 | 97 | 3,006 | 3,055 | 3,115 | 97 | 98 |
| Mo. | 540 | 545 | 514 | 105 | 99 | 1,559 | 1,561 | 1,435 | 109 | 100 |
| S. Dak. | 340 | 354 | 350 | 97 | 96 | 1,042 | 1,040 | 1,031 | 101 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 725 | 730 | 702 | 103 | 99 | 1,919 | 1,941 | 1,874 | 102 | 99 |
| N.Cent. | 2,695 | 2,751 | 2,702 | 100 | 98 | 14,817 | 15,067 | 14,914 | 99 | 98 |
| Del. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 89 | 94 |
| Md. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 100 | 100 | 137 | 137 | 128 | 107 | 100 |
| Va. | 71 | 71 | 70 | 101 | 100 | 451 | 450 | 448 | 101 | 100 |
| W. Va. | 55 | 55 | 54 | 102 | 100 | 296 | 297 | 291 | 102 | 100 |
| N. C. | 29 | 29 | 28 | 104 | 100 | 256 | 266 | 245 | 104 | 96 |
| Ky. | 104 | 104 | 99 | 105 | 100 | 625 | 666 | 631 | 99 | 94 |
| Tenn. | 118 | 118 | 117 | 101 | 100 | 542 | 581 | 588 | 92 | 93 |
| E.Cent. | 387 | 387 | 378 | 102 | 100 | 2,323 | 2,414 | 2,349 | 99 | 96 |
| S. C. | 26 | 26 | 24 | 108 | 100 | 179 | 182 | 154 | 116 | 98 |
| Ga. | 158 | 158 | 150 | 105 | 100 | 499 | 509 | 481 | 104 | 98 |
| Fla. | 379 | 376 | 358 | 106 | 101 | 467 | 472 | 441 | 106 | 99 |
| Ala. | 158 | 158 | 150 | 105 | 100 | 544 | 548 | 511 | 106 | 99 |
| Miss. | 188 | 188 | 174 | 108 | 100 | 689 | 685 | 612 | 113 | 101 |
| Ark. | 141 | 141 | 141 | 100 | 100 | 595 | 595 | 598 | 99 | 100 |
| La. | 331 | 331 | 328 | 101 | 100 | 555 | 566 | 553 | 100 | 98 |
| Okla. | 520 | 530 | 520 | 100 | 98 | 1,400 | 1,411 | 1,366 | 102 | 99 |
| Tex. | 2,360 | 2,417 | 2,417 | 98 | 98 | 3,488 | 3,543 | 3,554 | 98 | 98 |
| So. | 4,261 | 4,325 | 4,262 | 100 | 99 | 8,416 | 8,511 | 8,270 | 102 | 99 |
| N. Dak. | 185 | 182 | 175 | 106 | 102 | 917 | 872 | 834 | 110 | 105 |
| Kans. | 600 | 624 | 624 | 96 | 96 | 2,147 | 2,216 | 2,158 | 99 | 97 |
| Mont. | 478 | 478 | 498 | 96 | 100 | 663 | 665 | 698 | 95 | 100 |
| Idaho | 138 | 140 | 136 | 101 | 99 | 468 | 474 | 456 | 103 | 99 |
| Wyo. | 360 | 370 | 374 | 99 | 100 | 411 | 421 | 435 | 94 | 97 |
| Colo. | 520 | 530 | 519 | 100 | 98 | 818 | 866 | 823 | 99 | 97 |
| N. Mex. | 660 | 681 | 688 | 96 | 97 | 488 | 503 | 506 | 96 | 97 |
| Ariz. | 443 | 443 | 466 | 95 | 100 | 442 | 443 | 465 | 95 | 100 |
| Utah | 110 | 117 | 117 | 94 | 94 | 226 | 231 | 243 | 93 | 98 |
| Nev. | 167 | 170 | 173 | 97 | 98 | 201 | 208 | 211 | 95 | 97 |
| Wash. | 100 | 106 | 105 | 95 | 94 | 441 | 449 | 443 | 100 | 98 |
| Oreg. | 247 | 255 | 252 | 98 | 97 | 488 | 524 | 518 | 94 | 93 |
| Calif. | 496 | 513 | 518 | 96 | 97 | 1,189 | 1,193 | 1,208 | 98 | 100 |
| West | 4,504 | 4,609 | 4,645 | 97 | 98 | 8,899 | 9,065 | 8,998 | 99 | 98 |
| U. S. | 11,877 | 12,102 | 12,017 | 99 | 98 | 36,329 | 36,953 | 36,287 | 100 | 98 |

1/ Estimated number that would be on farms Jan. 1, 1944 if the 1943 marketings and farm slaughter goal is achieved.

2/ Preliminary indications on Oct. 1, 1942 prepared by BAE from State Reports on Wartime Farm Adjustments and from other data.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: SUGGESTED MARKETINGS AND FARM SLAUGHTER IN 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 goal | 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 16 | 16 | 21 | 76 | 100 |
| N. H. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 100 | 80 |
| Vt. | 10 | 12 | 10 | 100 | 83 |
| Mass. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 133 | 133 |
| R. I. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 250 | 167 |
| N. Y. | 220 | 174 | 211 | 104 | 126 |
| N. J. | 7 | 4 | 5 | 140 | 175 |
| Pa. | 167 | 154 | 134 | 125 | 108 |
| N. E. | 435 | 373 | 392 | 111 | 117 |
| Ohio | 1,135 | 1,065 | 1,090 | 104 | 107 |
| Ind. | 684 | 629 | 616 | 111 | 109 |
| Ill. | 909 | 870 | 812 | 112 | 104 |
| Mich. | 656 | 563 | 726 | 90 | 117 |
| Wis. | 369 | 351 | 351 | 105 | 105 |
| Minn. | 1,177 | 1,150 | 1,122 | 105 | 102 |
| Iowa | 1,940 | 1,893 | 1,820 | 107 | 102 |
| Mo. | 1,559 | 1,380 | 1,343 | 116 | 113 |
| S. Dak. | 1,387 | 1,369 | 1,005 | 138 | 101 |
| Nebr. | 1,253 | 1,153 | 912 | 137 | 109 |
| N. Cent. | 11,069 | 10,423 | 9,797 | 113 | 106 |
| Del. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 37 | 38 | 39 | 95 | 97 |
| Va. | 243 | 239 | 265 | 92 | 102 |
| W. Va. | 288 | 283 | 275 | 105 | 102 |
| N. C. | 24 | 20 | 26 | 92 | 120 |
| Ky. | 937 | 735 | 810 | 116 | 127 |
| Tenn. | 292 | 258 | 276 | 106 | 113 |
| E. Cent. | 1,822 | 1,574 | 1,692 | 108 | 116 |
| S. C. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 67 | 100 |
| Ga. | 5 | 4 | 7 | 71 | 125 |
| Fla. | 4 | 3 | 7 | 57 | 133 |
| Ala. | 14 | 12 | 11 | 127 | 117 |
| Miss. | 17 | 15 | 16 | 106 | 113 |
| Ark. | 54 | 46 | 42 | 129 | 117 |
| La. | 58 | 46 | 63 | 92 | 126 |
| Okla. | 296 | 296 | 251 | 118 | 100 |
| Tex. | 2,543 | 3,200 | 2,448 | 104 | 79 |
| South | 2,993 | 3,624 | 2,848 | 105 | 83 |
| N. Dak. | 756 | 749 | 614 | 123 | 101 |
| Kans. | 1,173 | 1,135 | 987 | 119 | 103 |
| Mont. | 2,006 | 2,016 | 1,947 | 103 | 100 |
| Idaho | 1,662 | 1,644 | 1,618 | 103 | 101 |
| Wyo. | 1,868 | 1,940 | 1,914 | 98 | 96 |
| Colo. | 2,224 | 2,473 | 2,140 | 104 | 90 |
| N. Mex. | 858 | 933 | 1,001 | 86 | 92 |
| Ariz. | 367 | 392 | 366 | 100 | 94 |
| Utah | 1,085 | 1,130 | 1,130 | 96 | 96 |
| Nev. | 365 | 366 | 372 | 98 | 100 |
| Wash. | 429 | 450 | 482 | 89 | 95 |
| Oreg. | 729 | 910 | 1,032 | 71 | 80 |
| Calif. | 2,329 | 2,319 | 2,172 | 107 | 100 |
| West | 15,851 | 16,457 | 15,775 | 100 | 96 |
| Total | 32,170 | 32,451 | 30,504 | 105 | 99 |
| Interstate marketings | 8,090 | 7,780 | 8,174 | 99 | 104 |
| U. S. | 24,080 | 24,671 | 22,330 | 108 | 98 |

1/ Preliminary indications on October 1, 1942, prepared by BAE from State Reports on Wartime Farm Production Adjustments and from other data.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: SUGGESTED NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1944 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1944 1/ | 1943 2/ | 1942 | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1944 of 1942 | 1944 of 1943 |
| | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | 1,000 head | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 100 | 100 |
| N. H. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 100 | 100 |
| Vt. | 18 | 18 | 20 | 90 | 100 |
| Mass. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 100 |
| R. I. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 355 | 360 | 348 | 102 | 99 |
| N. J. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 100 |
| Pa. | 375 | 377 | 370 | 102 | 100 |
| N. E. | 817 | 824 | 807 | 101 | 99 |
| Ohio | 2,290 | 2,314 | 2,269 | 101 | 99 |
| Ind. | 890 | 900 | 871 | 102 | 99 |
| Ill. | 940 | 950 | 936 | 100 | 99 |
| Mich. | 1,130 | 1,142 | 1,046 | 108 | 99 |
| Wis. | 460 | 468 | 468 | 98 | 98 |
| Minn. | 1,450 | 1,463 | 1,437 | 101 | 99 |
| Iowa | 1,900 | 1,919 | 1,919 | 99 | 99 |
| Mo. | 1,840 | 1,859 | 1,741 | 106 | 99 |
| S. Dak. | 2,240 | 2,300 | 2,356 | 95 | 97 |
| Nebr. | 1,165 | 1,199 | 1,153 | 101 | 97 |
| N. Cent. | 17,305 | 14,514 | 14,196 | 101 | 99 |
| Del. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 59 | 60 | 61 | 98 | 98 |
| Va. | 360 | 364 | 364 | 99 | 99 |
| W. Va. | 453 | 458 | 456 | 99 | 99 |
| N. C. | 51 | 52 | 51 | 100 | 98 |
| Ky. | 1,190 | 1,199 | 1,090 | 109 | 99 |
| Tenn. | 420 | 422 | 410 | 102 | 100 |
| E. Cent. | 2,535 | 2,557 | 2,434 | 104 | 99 |
| S. C. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 100 |
| Ga. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 100 |
| Fla. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 100 | 100 |
| Ala. | 43 | 43 | 41 | 105 | 100 |
| Miss. | 68 | 72 | 66 | 103 | 94 |
| Ark. | 108 | 109 | 107 | 101 | 99 |
| La. | 290 | 292 | 290 | 100 | 99 |
| Okla. | 395 | 400 | 413 | 96 | 99 |
| Tex. | 9,600 | 9,750 | 10,349 | 93 | 98 |
| So. | 10,552 | 10,714 | 11,314 | 93 | 98 |
| N. Dak. | 1,190 | 1,226 | 1,204 | 99 | 97 |
| Kans. | 1,290 | 1,300 | 1,296 | 100 | 99 |
| Mont. | 3,990 | 4,000 | 4,140 | 96 | 100 |
| Idaho | 1,885 | 1,950 | 2,068 | 91 | 97 |
| Wyo. | 3,800 | 3,807 | 3,889 | 98 | 100 |
| Colo. | 2,675 | 2,700 | 2,884 | 93 | 99 |
| N. Mex. | 2,100 | 2,166 | 2,216 | 95 | 97 |
| Ariz. | 745 | 760 | 767 | 97 | 98 |
| Utah | 2,440 | 2,500 | 2,609 | 94 | 98 |
| Nev. | 780 | 790 | 793 | 98 | 99 |
| Wash. | 575 | 600 | 623 | 92 | 96 |
| Oreg. | 1,485 | 1,510 | 1,637 | 91 | 98 |
| Calif. | 3,010 | 3,036 | 3,102 | 97 | 99 |
| West | 25,965 | 26,345 | 27,228 | 95 | 99 |
| U. S. | 54,174 | 54,954 | 55,979 | 97 | 99 |

1/ Estimated number that would be on farms Jan. 1, 1944, if the 1943 marketings and farm slaughter goal is achieved.

2/ Preliminary indications on Oct. 1, 1942, prepared by BAE from State Reports on Wartime Farm Production Adjustments and from other data.

Suggested State goals for numbers of sheep and lambs to be marketed from native sheep States generally are a little larger than the number expected to be marketed in 1942. These increases are attributable to some increase in inshipments for feeding this fall and winter; also, to the likelihood of a somewhat larger lamb crop in these States next year than in 1942. In the Western sheep States, except in Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Oregon, suggested 1943 State goals for numbers to be marketed are about the same as the numbers marketed this year. In Texas and Colorado, the marketings of all classes of sheep have been unusually large this year.

Achievement of suggested marketing and farm slaughter goals will cause some further reduction by January 1, 1944, in numbers of sheep and lambs on ranches and farms in the Western sheep States, as is shown in a supplementary table. The variation in amount of the reduction in numbers among Western States reflects the need for adjustment between numbers of sheep and prospective range, pasture, feed, and labor resources.

In view of the large carry-over and of the imports of wool from the southern hemisphere that now appear feasible, it seems unnecessary to make any special effort to step-up wool production in 1943. Feasible production of shorn wool in 1943 is estimated at 48.1 million shorn fleeces. This number of fleeces probably would give a production of 380 million pounds of shorn wool. This shearing program can be carried out readily if marketings and death losses do not reduce numbers of sheep and lambs on farms and ranches on January 1, 1943 below 55.0 million head. Although it does not appear advisable to undertake special programs that would require producers to incur unusual costs and the Government to provide special incentives, it is, of course, desirable to obtain as large a wool production as is feasible without special governmental support.

## Milk

The suggested national milk production for 1943 is 122 billion pounds. Still greater production would be highly desirable as this total is about 7 billion pounds short of meeting estimated total requirements. Attainment of even 122 billion pounds will depend upon early and effective national action to ease the farm labor situation and to provide economic incentives to offset the additional costs associated with further expansion. Both the suggested national milk production and its tentative distribution among the States therefore assume a national labor program and a national milk subsidy program.

The tentative distribution among the States was made partly on the basis of estimates of feasible 1943 production, as reported in the Department publication "Agriculture's Wartime Production Capacity," August 1942. Revisions of the feasible estimates such as those contained in the October 10 report of the Northeast Regional BAE office (Adjustments to Increase Production of Essential Agricultural Products in the Northeast) were also considered. The feasible production data were further modified in the light of the latest preliminary estimates of 1942 production (based on 9 months' information) and estimates of expected 1943 milk cow numbers. Suggested State data on milk production per cow in 1943 were checked against changes in production per cow in recent years.

The outstanding changes made from the feasible production estimates were in the North Central and Southern States. The suggested North Central State production data were raised on the assumption that some easing of the labor situation and the provision for some kind of subsidy incentive would make increased production possible in these States. The suggested production in the South was lowered to what appeared to be an attainable level. The 1942 production increases in the South were about 2 percent over 1941.

Preliminary data on 1942 civilian population by States (based on sugar rationing registration), and confidential data on the geographic distribution of the military population were also used in checking suggested production against fluid milk needs.

MILK: PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SUGGESTED FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested 1943 | 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 666 | 655 | 658 | 100 | 102 | 102 |
| N. H. | 371 | 365 | 361 | 101 | 103 | 102 |
| Vt. | 1,550 | 1,523 | 1,466 | 104 | 106 | 102 |
| Mass. | 820 | 823 | 821 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| R. I. | 142 | 142 | 136 | 104 | 103 | 100 |
| Conn. | 742 | 742 | 708 | 105 | 105 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 8,500 | 8,382 | 7,949 | 105 | 107 | 101 |
| N. J. | 1,030 | 1,035 | 1,004 | 102 | 103 | 100 |
| Pa. | 5,150 | 5,067 | 4,869 | 104 | 106 | 102 |
| N. E. | 18,971 | 18,734 | 17,972 | 104 | 106 | 101 |
| Ohio | 5,160 | 5,106 | 4,838 | 106 | 107 | 101 |
| Ind. | 3,640 | 3,647 | 3,435 | 106 | 106 | 100 |
| Ill. | 5,600 | 5,615 | 5,453 | 103 | 103 | 100 |
| Mich. | 5,420 | 5,325 | 5,124 | 104 | 106 | 102 |
| Wis. | 14,600 | 14,239 | 13,625 | 105 | 107 | 103 |
| Minn. | 9,200 | 9,090 | 8,824 | 103 | 104 | 101 |
| Iowa | 6,960 | 6,984 | 6,920 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Mo. | 3,950 | 3,895 | 3,631 | 107 | 109 | 101 |
| S. Dak. | 1,920 | 1,929 | 1,827 | 106 | 105 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 2,900 | 2,908 | 2,752 | 106 | 105 | 100 |
| N. Cent. | 59,350 | 58,738 | 56,429 | 104 | 105 | 101 |
| Del. | 159 | 154 | 154 | 100 | 103 | 103 |
| Md. | 1,040 | 1,010 | 960 | 105 | 108 | 103 |
| Va. | 1,780 | 1,705 | 1,590 | 107 | 112 | 104 |
| W. Va. | 870 | 853 | 803 | 106 | 108 | 102 |
| N. C. | 1,520 | 1,436 | 1,381 | 104 | 110 | 106 |
| Ky. | 2,300 | 2,156 | 1,995 | 108 | 115 | 107 |
| Tenn. | 2,240 | 2,098 | 1,941 | 108 | 115 | 107 |
| E. Cent. | 9,909 | 9,412 | 8,824 | 107 | 112 | 105 |
| S. C. | 620 | 597 | 569 | 105 | 109 | 104 |
| Ga. | 1,170 | 1,110 | 1,076 | 103 | 109 | 105 |
| Fla. | 360 | 350 | 343 | 102 | 105 | 103 |
| Ala. | 1,360 | 1,293 | 1,219 | 106 | 112 | 105 |
| Miss. | 1,470 | 1,376 | 1,261 | 109 | 117 | 107 |
| Ark. | 1,520 | 1,450 | 1,453 | 100 | 105 | 105 |
| La. | 700 | 670 | 644 | 104 | 109 | 104 |
| Okla. | 2,680 | 2,607 | 2,564 | 102 | 105 | 103 |
| Tex. | 4,540 | 4,361 | 4,452 | 98 | 102 | 104 |
| So. | 14,420 | 13,814 | 13,581 | 102 | 106 | 104 |
| N. Dak. | 2,260 | 2,256 | 2,262 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Kans. | 3,320 | 3,301 | 3,172 | 104 | 105 | 101 |
| Mont. | 765 | 757 | 733 | 103 | 104 | 101 |
| Idaho | 1,400 | 1,356 | 1,321 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| Wyo. | 305 | 303 | 298 | 102 | 102 | 101 |
| Colo. | 1,110 | 1,088 | 1,067 | 102 | 104 | 102 |
| N. Mex. | 300 | 297 | 299 | 99 | 100 | 101 |
| Ariz. | 250 | 242 | 241 | 100 | 104 | 103 |
| Utah | 620 | 604 | 580 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| Nev. | 120 | 118 | 115 | 103 | 104 | 102 |
| Wash. | 2,170 | 2,147 | 2,085 | 103 | 104 | 101 |
| Oreg. | 1,500 | 1,486 | 1,428 | 104 | 105 | 101 |
| Calif. | 5,230 | 5,247 | 5,091 | 103 | 103 | 100 |
| West | 19,350 | 19,202 | 18,692 | 103 | 104 | 101 |
| U. S. | 122,000 | 119,900 | 115,498 | 104 | 106 | 102 |

1/ Indications as of October 1942.

MILK COWS: NUMBER ON FARMS, SUGGESTED 1943 WITH COMPARISONS
(average number during year)

| State and division | Suggested 1943 1/ | 1942 2/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 129 | 130 | 131 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| N. H. | 69 | 70 | 72 | 97 | 96 | 99 |
| Vt. | 279 | 282 | 282 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| Mass. | 133 | 134 | 135 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| R. I. | 22 | 22 | 21 | 105 | 105 | 100 |
| Conn. | 120 | 120 | 118 | 102 | 102 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 1,338 | 1,352 | 1,345 | 101 | 99 | 99 |
| N. J. | 154 | 154 | 151 | 102 | 102 | 100 |
| Pa. | 909 | 900 | 882 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| N. E. | 3,153 | 3,164 | 3,137 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Ohio | 1,087 | 1,066 | 1,025 | 104 | 106 | 102 |
| Ind. | 814 | 798 | 760 | 105 | 107 | 102 |
| Ill. | 1,125 | 1,114 | 1,082 | 103 | 104 | 101 |
| Mich. | 982 | 963 | 935 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Wis. | 2,389 | 2,319 | 2,230 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| Minn. | 1,749 | 1,715 | 1,665 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Iowa | 1,446 | 1,446 | 1,418 | 102 | 102 | 100 |
| Mo. | 1,016 | 986 | 948 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| S. Dak. | 506 | 496 | 477 | 104 | 106 | 102 |
| Nebr. | 661 | 642 | 617 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| N. Cent. | 11,775 | 11,545 | 11,157 | 103 | 106 | 102 |
| Del. | 36 | 35 | 34 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| Md. | 208 | 204 | 198 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Va. | 452 | 435 | 414 | 105 | 109 | 104 |
| W. Va. | 242 | 235 | 228 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| N. C. | 374 | 360 | 346 | 104 | 108 | 104 |
| Ky. | 604 | 575 | 542 | 106 | 111 | 105 |
| Tenn. | 615 | 586 | 553 | 106 | 111 | 105 |
| E. Cent. | 2,531 | 2,430 | 2,315 | 105 | 109 | 104 |
| S. C. | 171 | 164 | 158 | 104 | 108 | 104 |
| Ga. | 363 | 349 | 332 | 105 | 109 | 104 |
| Fla. | 108 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 102 |
| Ala. | 409 | 393 | 374 | 105 | 109 | 104 |
| Miss. | 524 | 504 | 485 | 104 | 108 | 104 |
| Ark. | 491 | 477 | 454 | 105 | 108 | 103 |
| La. | 304 | 295 | 286 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| Okla. | 806 | 783 | 739 | 106 | 109 | 103 |
| Tex. | 1,431 | 1,389 | 1,349 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| So. | 4,607 | 4,460 | 4,281 | 104 | 108 | 103 |
| N. Dak. | 531 | 521 | 506 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Kans. | 796 | 773 | 736 | 105 | 108 | 103 |
| Mont. | 162 | 159 | 154 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Idaho | 244 | 235 | 222 | 106 | 110 | 104 |
| Wyo. | 67 | 67 | 66 | 102 | 102 | 100 |
| Colo. | 236 | 229 | 220 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| N. Mex. | 74 | 73 | 72 | 101 | 103 | 101 |
| Ariz. | 46 | 45 | 44 | 102 | 105 | 102 |
| Utah | 105 | 102 | 99 | 103 | 106 | 103 |
| Nev. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Wash. | 355 | 348 | 338 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Oreg. | 263 | 258 | 250 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Calif. | 755 | 755 | 740 | 102 | 102 | 100 |
| West | 3,654 | 3,585 | 3,467 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| U. S. | 25,720 | 25,184 | 24,357 | 103 | 106 | 102 |

1/ Expected on basis of current indications.
2/ Preliminary.

MILK: PRODUCTION PER COW, SUGGESTED 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested 1943 1/ | 1942 2/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 5,163 | 5,040 | 5,020 | 100 | 103 | 103 |
| N. H. | 5,377 | 5,220 | 5,020 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| Vt. | 5,556 | 5,400 | 5,200 | 104 | 107 | 103 |
| Mass. | 6,165 | 6,140 | 6,080 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| R. I. | 6,440 | 6,440 | 6,500 | 99 | 98 | 100 |
| Conn. | 6,180 | 6,180 | 6,000 | 103 | 103 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 6,353 | 6,200 | 5,910 | 105 | 107 | 102 |
| N. J. | 6,688 | 6,720 | 6,650 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Pa. | 5,666 | 5,630 | 5,520 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| N. E. | 6,017 | 5,921 | 5,729 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| Ohio | 4,747 | 4,790 | 4,720 | 101 | 101 | 99 |
| Ind. | 4,472 | 4,570 | 4,520 | 101 | 99 | 98 |
| Ill. | 4,978 | 5,040 | 5,040 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| Mich. | 5,519 | 5,530 | 5,480 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Wis. | 6,111 | 6,140 | 6,110 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Minn. | 5,260 | 5,300 | 5,300 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| Iowa | 4,813 | 4,830 | 4,880 | 99 | 99 | 100 |
| Mo. | 3,888 | 3,950 | 3,830 | 103 | 102 | 98 |
| S. Dak. | 3,794 | 3,890 | 3,830 | 102 | 99 | 98 |
| Nebr. | 4,387 | 4,530 | 4,460 | 102 | 98 | 97 |
| N. Cent. | 5,040 | 5,088 | 5,058 | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| Del. | 4,417 | 4,400 | 4,540 | 97 | 97 | 100 |
| Md. | 5,000 | 4,950 | 4,850 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| Va. | 3,938 | 3,920 | 3,840 | 102 | 103 | 100 |
| W. Va. | 3,595 | 3,630 | 3,520 | 103 | 102 | 99 |
| N. C. | 4,064 | 3,990 | 3,990 | 100 | 102 | 102 |
| Ky. | 3,808 | 3,750 | 3,680 | 102 | 103 | 102 |
| Tenn. | 3,642 | 3,580 | 3,510 | 102 | 104 | 102 |
| E. Cent. | 3,915 | 3,873 | 3,812 | 102 | 103 | 101 |
| S. C. | 3,626 | 3,640 | 3,600 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Ga. | 3,223 | 3,180 | 3,240 | 98 | 99 | 101 |
| Fla. | 3,333 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 100 | 101 | 101 |
| Ala. | 3,325 | 3,290 | 3,260 | 101 | 102 | 101 |
| Miss. | 2,805 | 2,730 | 2,600 | 105 | 108 | 103 |
| Ark. | 3,096 | 3,040 | 3,200 | 95 | 97 | 102 |
| La. | 2,303 | 2,270 | 2,250 | 101 | 102 | 101 |
| Okla. | 3,325 | 3,330 | 3,470 | 96 | 96 | 100 |
| Tex. | 3,173 | 3,140 | 3,300 | 95 | 96 | 101 |
| So. | 3,130 | 3,097 | 3,172 | 98 | 99 | 101 |
| N. Dak. | 4,256 | 4,330 | 4,470 | 97 | 95 | 98 |
| Kans. | 4,171 | 4,270 | 4,310 | 99 | 97 | 98 |
| Mont. | 4,722 | 4,760 | 4,760 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| Idaho | 5,738 | 5,770 | 5,950 | 97 | 96 | 99 |
| Wyo. | 4,552 | 4,520 | 4,520 | 100 | 101 | 101 |
| Colo. | 4,703 | 4,750 | 4,850 | 98 | 97 | 99 |
| N. Mex. | 4,054 | 4,070 | 4,150 | 98 | 98 | 100 |
| Ariz. | 5,435 | 5,370 | 5,480 | 98 | 99 | 101 |
| Utah | 5,905 | 5,920 | 5,860 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Nev. | 6,000 | 5,880 | 5,770 | 102 | 104 | 102 |
| Wash. | 6,113 | 6,170 | 6,170 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| Oreg. | 5,703 | 5,760 | 5,710 | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| Calif. | 6,927 | 6,950 | 6,880 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| West | 5,296 | 5,356 | 5,391 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| U. S. | 4,743 | 4,761 | 4,742 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1/ Suggested milk production divided by suggested numbers of milk cows.
2/ Indications as of October 1942.

## Eggs and Poultry

Suggested national egg production on farms in 1943 is 4,345 million dozen. This calls for an increase of 10 percent over the indicated 1942 production, which, in turn, is 14 percent higher than 1941. The number of layers on farms is expected to be from 6 to 8 percent larger at the beginning of 1943 than on January 1, 1942. To attain the suggested level of production for 1943 it will be necessary to increase egg production per bird by 2 percent. This increase can be obtained mainly by keeping layers longer than usual and by reducing death losses.

It is assumed that prices necessary to attain the suggested production will be established through Government purchase programs, or if this is not possible because of price ceilings, that necessary subsidy payments will be provided. Furthermore, the suggested national production levels for eggs and poultry in 1943 assume that producers, hatcherymen, and processors will be assured an adequate labor supply and that measures will be taken to insure adequate feeding and disease-control.

The tentative distribution of the suggested national egg production is based on the expected distribution of layers in 1943 and on the estimates of feasible production as reported in the Department publication, "Agriculture's Wartime Production Capacity", August 1942. Attention also was given to the location of egg-drying plants and other market outlets. The rate of egg production per bird suggested for each State is about the same or only a little higher than that reported in one or more recent years.

Suggested national chicken production on farms in 1943 is 3,095 million pounds, or 11 percent above indicated production for 1942. This figure does not include commercial broilers and non-farm production of chickens. Production of chickens on farms is expected to be 9 percent larger in 1942 than in 1941. The suggested national production for 1943 assumes that prices will be supported at around parity levels. The tentative distribution among States corresponds closely with the distribution of the suggested number of chickens raised on farms in 1943. Both are based in part on the estimates of feasible production.

Suggested national turkey production on farms in 1943 is 608 million pounds, or 15 percent more than indicated production for 1942. Turkey production on farms is expected to be 1 percent larger in 1942 than in 1941. As in the case of chickens, the suggested national production assumes that turkey producers will be assured parity prices during the main marketing season. The tentative distribution among States is based partly on information about feasible production, and corresponds with the distribution of the suggested number of turkeys raised on farms in 1943. The percentage changes in production of turkeys from 1942 to 1943 are largest in the Western States, where alfalfa range, surplus wheat and the large national supply of soybean meal, provide the basis for an expansion.

EGGS: PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SUGGESTED FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested 1943 | 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage: 1942 of 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1942 | Production per bird 2/: Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 dozens | 1,000 dozens | 1,000 dozens | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 30,057 | 26,706 | 24,583 | 109 | 122 | 113 | 99 |
| N. H. | 23,053 | 21,231 | 19,583 | 108 | 118 | 109 | 101 |
| Vt. | 14,187 | 12,126 | 10,500 | 115 | 135 | 117 | 99 |
| Mass. | 56,313 | 51,663 | 48,917 | 106 | 115 | 109 | 99 |
| R. I. | 6,616 | 6,149 | 6,000 | 102 | 110 | 108 | 100 |
| Conn. | 34,350 | 33,676 | 30,583 | 110 | 112 | 102 | 99 |
| N. Y. | 177,455 | 161,733 | 150,833 | 107 | 118 | 110 | 102 |
| N. J. | 76,201 | 74,232 | 69,250 | 107 | 110 | 103 | 100 |
| Pa. | 202,108 | 192,719 | 179,583 | 107 | 113 | 104 | 102 |
| N. E. | 620,340 | 580,235 | 539,832 | 107 | 115 | 107 | 101 |
| Ohio | 222,797 | 210,186 | 195,917 | 107 | 114 | 106 | 102 |
| Ind. | 149,158 | 141,148 | 128,500 | 110 | 116 | 106 | 103 |
| Ill. | 202,709 | 189,448 | 170,167 | 111 | 119 | 107 | 103 |
| Mich. | 122,538 | 115,795 | 111,250 | 104 | 110 | 106 | 102 |
| Wis. | 184,057 | 170,423 | 149,083 | 114 | 123 | 108 | 102 |
| Minn. | 267,634 | 230,757 | 186,333 | 124 | 144 | 116 | 101 |
| Iowa | 332,170 | 295,085 | 247,000 | 119 | 134 | 113 | 103 |
| Mo. | 228,711 | 209,734 | 180,917 | 116 | 126 | 109 | 104 |
| S. Dak. | 87,342 | 70,366 | 54,917 | 128 | 159 | 124 | 103 |
| Nebr. | 149,135 | 125,477 | 105,583 | 119 | 141 | 119 | 105 |
| N.Cent. | 1,946,251 | 1,758,419 | 1,529,667 | 115 | 127 | 111 | 103 |
| Del. | 10,305 | 10,120 | 9,583 | 106 | 108 | 102 | 102 |
| Md. | 34,596 | 32,949 | 31,000 | 106 | 112 | 105 | 102 |
| Va. | 84,819 | 77,816 | 72,500 | 107 | 117 | 109 | 105 |
| W. Va. | 41,303 | 36,878 | 34,833 | 106 | 119 | 112 | 105 |
| N. C. | 79,204 | 69,477 | 59,583 | 117 | 133 | 114 | 105 |
| Ky. | 99,992 | 86,048 | 74,333 | 116 | 135 | 116 | 107 |
| Tenn. | 87,707 | 76,448 | 67,500 | 113 | 130 | 115 | 104 |
| E.Cent. | 437,926 | 389,736 | 349,332 | 112 | 125 | 112 | 105 |
| S. C. | 28,740 | 25,892 | 22,167 | 117 | 130 | 111 | 105 |
| Ga. | 53,410 | 50,867 | 42,417 | 120 | 126 | 105 | 105 |
| Fla. | 17,613 | 16,936 | 16,250 | 104 | 108 | 104 | 103 |
| Ala. | 62,558 | 53,929 | 44,333 | 122 | 141 | 116 | 103 |
| Miss. | 51,741 | 44,604 | 39,000 | 114 | 133 | 116 | 105 |
| Ark. | 61,994 | 58,485 | 49,417 | 118 | 125 | 106 | 105 |
| La. | 30,256 | 28,015 | 25,250 | 111 | 120 | 108 | 105 |
| Okla. | 125,142 | 110,745 | 91,917 | 120 | 136 | 113 | 102 |
| Tex. | 262,671 | 235,892 | 202,500 | 116 | 130 | 111 | 102 |
| So. | 694,125 | 625,365 | 533,251 | 117 | 130 | 111 | 104 |
| N. Dak. | 55,436 | 41,370 | 33,583 | 123 | 165 | 134 | 104 |
| Kans. | 176,371 | 157,992 | 131,667 | 120 | 134 | 112 | 103 |
| Mont. | 21,551 | 18,638 | 17,583 | 106 | 123 | 116 | 103 |
| Idaho | 21,925 | 21,873 | 20,500 | 107 | 107 | 100 | 102 |
| Wyo. | 8,105 | 6,869 | 6,583 | 104 | 123 | 118 | 104 |
| Colo. | 34,366 | 30,960 | 27,250 | 114 | 126 | 111 | 104 |
| N. Mex. | 10,059 | 8,902 | 9,000 | 99 | 112 | 113 | 103 |
| Ariz. | 6,027 | 5,581 | 5,167 | 108 | 117 | 108 | 103 |
| Utah | 27,643 | 25,361 | 23,333 | 109 | 118 | 109 | 101 |
| Nev. | 3,096 | 2,882 | 2,583 | 112 | 120 | 107 | 101 |
| Wash. | 76,156 | 74,671 | 72,167 | 103 | 106 | 102 | 102 |
| Oreg. | 40,876 | 40,075 | 36,667 | 109 | 111 | 102 | 100 |
| Calif. | 164,451 | 160,802 | 142,333 | 113 | 116 | 102 | 99 |
| West | 646,062 | 595,976 | 528,416 | 113 | 125 | 110 | 102 |
| U.S. | 4,344,704 | 3,949,731 | 3,480,498 | 114 | 125 | 110 | 102 |

1/ Indications as of October 1942.

2/ Suggested production divided by expected number of hens and pullets on farms January 1.

HENS AND PULLETS: NUMBER OF FARMS JANUARY 1, EXPECTED 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Expected 1943 1/ | 1942 | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 2,372 | 2,081 | 1,881 | 111 | 126 | 114 |
| N. H. | 1,867 | 1,745 | 1,634 | 107 | 114 | 107 |
| Vt. | 1,087 | 921 | 825 | 112 | 132 | 118 |
| Mass. | 4,457 | 4,052 | 3,849 | 105 | 116 | 110 |
| R. I. | 506 | 473 | 442 | 107 | 114 | 107 |
| Conn. | 2,871 | 2,787 | 2,661 | 105 | 108 | 103 |
| N. Y. | 14,658 | 13,572 | 12,856 | 106 | 114 | 108 |
| N. J. | 6,649 | 6,455 | 5,997 | 108 | 111 | 103 |
| Pa. | 19,056 | 18,501 | 17,291 | 107 | 110 | 103 |
| N. E. | 53,523 | 50,587 | 47,436 | 107 | 113 | 106 |
| Ohio | 21,501 | 20,674 | 19,504 | 106 | 110 | 104 |
| Ind. | 14,785 | 14,354 | 13,250 | 108 | 112 | 103 |
| Ill. | 22,305 | 21,447 | 19,965 | 107 | 112 | 104 |
| Mich. | 12,445 | 12,083 | 11,573 | 104 | 108 | 103 |
| Wis. | 17,069 | 16,103 | 14,437 | 112 | 118 | 106 |
| Minn. | 26,318 | 22,885 | 19,737 | 116 | 133 | 115 |
| Iowa | 36,422 | 33,724 | 29,796 | 113 | 122 | 108 |
| Mo. | 24,014 | 23,090 | 20,543 | 112 | 117 | 104 |
| S. Dak. | 9,838 | 8,198 | 7,018 | 117 | 140 | 120 |
| Nebr. | 15,748 | 13,814 | 11,909 | 116 | 132 | 114 |
| N. Cent. | 200,445 | 186,372 | 167,732 | 111 | 120 | 108 |
| Del. | 1,038 | 1,038 | 964 | 108 | 108 | 100 |
| Md. | 3,604 | 3,499 | 3,309 | 106 | 109 | 103 |
| Va. | 9,076 | 8,727 | 8,205 | 106 | 111 | 104 |
| W. Va. | 4,264 | 4,023 | 3,899 | 103 | 109 | 106 |
| N. C. | 10,445 | 9,583 | 8,349 | 115 | 125 | 109 |
| Ky. | 11,616 | 10,756 | 9,429 | 114 | 123 | 108 |
| Tenn. | 11,089 | 10,081 | 9,104 | 111 | 122 | 110 |
| E. Cent. | 51,132 | 47,707 | 43,259 | 110 | 118 | 107 |
| S. C. | 4,169 | 3,933 | 3,420 | 115 | 122 | 106 |
| Ga. | 7,630 | 7,630 | 6,550 | 116 | 116 | 100 |
| Fla. | 2,162 | 2,162 | 2,135 | 101 | 101 | 100 |
| Ala. | 8,428 | 7,525 | 6,282 | 120 | 134 | 112 |
| Miss. | 7,956 | 7,233 | 6,390 | 113 | 125 | 110 |
| Ark. | 8,522 | 8,355 | 6,989 | 120 | 122 | 102 |
| La. | 4,877 | 4,735 | 4,187 | 113 | 116 | 103 |
| Okla. | 13,043 | 12,305 | 10,241 | 120 | 122 | 106 |
| Tex. | 30,855 | 28,307 | 24,238 | 117 | 127 | 109 |
| So. | 87,642 | 82,185 | 70,432 | 117 | 124 | 107 |
| N. Dak. | 6,327 | 4,867 | 4,210 | 116 | 150 | 130 |
| Kans. | 17,207 | 15,932 | 13,538 | 118 | 127 | 108 |
| Mont. | 2,363 | 2,110 | 1,967 | 107 | 120 | 112 |
| Idaho | 2,404 | 2,453 | 2,230 | 110 | 108 | 98 |
| Wyo. | 895 | 785 | 746 | 105 | 120 | 114 |
| Colo. | 3,681 | 3,440 | 3,059 | 112 | 120 | 107 |
| N. Mex. | 1,187 | 1,079 | 1,079 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Ariz. | 628 | 598 | 547 | 109 | 115 | 105 |
| Utah | 2,528 | 2,341 | 2,170 | 108 | 116 | 108 |
| Nev. | 280 | 262 | 240 | 109 | 117 | 107 |
| Wash. | 6,419 | 6,355 | 6,046 | 105 | 106 | 101 |
| Oreg. | 3,504 | 3,435 | 3,228 | 106 | 109 | 102 |
| Calif. | 15,172 | 14,730 | 13,453 | 109 | 113 | 103 |
| West | 62,595 | 58,387 | 52,513 | 111 | 119 | 107 |
| U. S. | 455,337 | 425,238 | 381,372 | 112 | 119 | 107 |

1/ Indications as of October 1942.

CHICKENS: NUMBER RAISED ON FARMS, SUGGESTED FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested 1943 | 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 5,034 | 4,661 | 3,884 | 120 | 130 | 108 |
| N. H. | 3,894 | 3,540 | 3,218 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| Vt. | 1,816 | 1,651 | 1,290 | 128 | 141 | 110 |
| Mass. | 10,222 | 9,293 | 7,744 | 120 | 132 | 110 |
| R. I. | 999 | 908 | 811 | 112 | 123 | 110 |
| Conn. | 4,927 | 4,479 | 4,307 | 104 | 114 | 110 |
| N. Y. | 23,448 | 21,316 | 19,032 | 112 | 123 | 110 |
| N. J. | 11,233 | 10,212 | 9,819 | 104 | 114 | 110 |
| Pa. | 33,380 | 30,907 | 29,718 | 104 | 112 | 108 |
| N. E. | 94,953 | 86,967 | 79,823 | 109 | 119 | 109 |
| Ohio | 36,951 | 33,592 | 31,691 | 106 | 117 | 110 |
| Ind. | 33,367 | 30,895 | 29,707 | 104 | 112 | 108 |
| Ill. | 43,684 | 40,448 | 37,452 | 108 | 117 | 108 |
| Mich. | 21,859 | 19,872 | 18,926 | 105 | 115 | 110 |
| Wis. | 25,862 | 23,946 | 21,969 | 109 | 118 | 108 |
| Minn. | 48,271 | 44,695 | 36,938 | 121 | 131 | 108 |
| Iowa | 65,103 | 60,281 | 54,307 | 111 | 120 | 108 |
| Mo. | 42,858 | 38,266 | 36,444 | 105 | 118 | 112 |
| S. Dak. | 21,025 | 19,114 | 14,591 | 131 | 144 | 110 |
| Nebr. | 37,519 | 34,740 | 28,950 | 120 | 130 | 108 |
| N. Cent. | 376,499 | 345,849 | 310,975 | 111 | 121 | 109 |
| Del. | 2,857 | 2,597 | 2,597 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Md. | 8,604 | 7,822 | 7,521 | 104 | 114 | 110 |
| Va. | 20,079 | 17,928 | 16,755 | 107 | 120 | 112 |
| W. Va. | 6,584 | 5,879 | 5,394 | 109 | 122 | 112 |
| N. C. | 23,656 | 21,505 | 19,729 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| Ky. | 27,592 | 25,084 | 22,198 | 113 | 124 | 110 |
| Tenn. | 21,159 | 18,399 | 15,726 | 117 | 135 | 115 |
| E. Cent. | 110,531 | 99,214 | 89,920 | 110 | 123 | 111 |
| S. C. | 10,889 | 9,722 | 9,172 | 106 | 119 | 112 |
| Ga. | 17,325 | 15,750 | 15,594 | 101 | 111 | 110 |
| Fla. | 5,332 | 4,847 | 4,847 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Ala. | 17,283 | 15,431 | 13,189 | 117 | 131 | 112 |
| Miss. | 18,403 | 16,431 | 14,165 | 116 | 130 | 112 |
| Ark. | 17,650 | 16,045 | 15,578 | 103 | 113 | 110 |
| La. | 11,309 | 10,097 | 9,616 | 105 | 118 | 112 |
| Okla. | 24,861 | 21,618 | 19,833 | 109 | 125 | 115 |
| Tex. | 50,664 | 46,058 | 40,759 | 113 | 124 | 110 |
| So. | 173,716 | 155,999 | 142,753 | 109 | 122 | 111 |
| N. Dak. | 13,851 | 12,592 | 8,684 | 145 | 160 | 110 |
| Kans. | 34,937 | 31,194 | 27,852 | 112 | 125 | 112 |
| Mont. | 5,112 | 4,647 | 3,905 | 119 | 131 | 110 |
| Idaho | 4,591 | 4,174 | 4,303 | 97 | 107 | 110 |
| Wyo. | 2,083 | 1,894 | 1,578 | 120 | 132 | 110 |
| Colo. | 7,259 | 6,599 | 5,999 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| N. Mex. | 1,743 | 1,556 | 1,297 | 120 | 134 | 112 |
| Ariz. | 1,110 | 991 | 918 | 108 | 121 | 112 |
| Utah | 3,420 | 3,054 | 2,610 | 117 | 131 | 112 |
| Nev. | 513 | 458 | 416 | 110 | 123 | 112 |
| Wash. | 9,530 | 8,509 | 8,342 | 102 | 114 | 112 |
| Oreg. | 5,624 | 5,021 | 4,875 | 103 | 115 | 112 |
| Calif. | 26,554 | 23,709 | 22,580 | 105 | 118 | 112 |
| West | 116,327 | 104,398 | 93,359 | 112 | 125 | 111 |
| U. S. | 872,026 | 792,427 | 716,830 | 111 | 122 | 110 |

1/ Indications as of October 1942.

CHICKENS: PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SUGGESTED FOR 1943, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

| State and division | Suggested 1943 | 1942 2/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 20,394 | 19,065 | 15,853 | 120 | 129 | 107 |
| N. H. | 14,834 | 13,608 | 12,403 | 110 | 120 | 109 |
| Vt. | 7,456 | 6,826 | 5,332 | 128 | 140 | 109 |
| Mass. | 41,474 | 38,267 | 31,750 | 121 | 131 | 108 |
| R. I. | 3,926 | 3,599 | 3,221 | 112 | 122 | 109 |
| Conn. | 19,462 | 17,454 | 16,929 | 103 | 115 | 112 |
| N. Y. | 88,729 | 79,897 | 72,017 | 111 | 123 | 111 |
| N. J. | 38,888 | 35,292 | 35,020 | 101 | 111 | 110 |
| Pa. | 128,058 | 116,999 | 114,578 | 102 | 112 | 109 |
| N. E. | 363,221 | 331,007 | 307,103 | 108 | 118 | 110 |
| Ohio | 140,752 | 126,821 | 120,718 | 105 | 117 | 111 |
| Ind. | 128,084 | 117,196 | 114,707 | 102 | 112 | 109 |
| Ill. | 172,179 | 157,478 | 146,736 | 107 | 117 | 109 |
| Mich. | 83,692 | 74,730 | 72,292 | 103 | 116 | 112 |
| Wis. | 89,852 | 83,611 | 77,051 | 109 | 117 | 107 |
| Minn. | 173,338 | 162,158 | 134,938 | 120 | 128 | 107 |
| Iowa | 268,464 | 248,597 | 228,067 | 109 | 118 | 108 |
| Mo. | 152,934 | 131,692 | 128,788 | 102 | 119 | 116 |
| S. Dak. | 81,950 | 77,556 | 59,000 | 131 | 139 | 106 |
| Nebr. | 133,296 | 124,236 | 103,676 | 120 | 129 | 107 |
| N. Cent. | 1,424,541 | 1,304,075 | 1,185,973 | 110 | 120 | 109 |
| Del. | 9,112 | 8,269 | 8,438 | 98 | 108 | 110 |
| Md. | 29,572 | 27,398 | 26,567 | 103 | 111 | 108 |
| Va. | 65,441 | 58,316 | 55,123 | 106 | 119 | 112 |
| W. Va. | 23,148 | 20,328 | 18,848 | 108 | 123 | 114 |
| N. C. | 78,274 | 71,532 | 66,878 | 107 | 117 | 109 |
| Ky. | 99,776 | 88,744 | 79,872 | 111 | 125 | 112 |
| Tenn. | 75,072 | 66,990 | 57,691 | 116 | 130 | 112 |
| E. Cent. | 380,395 | 341,577 | 313,417 | 109 | 121 | 111 |
| S. C. | 34,590 | 29,126 | 27,954 | 104 | 124 | 119 |
| Ga. | 54,548 | 45,629 | 46,919 | 97 | 116 | 120 |
| Fla. | 15,754 | 13,638 | 13,776 | 99 | 114 | 116 |
| Ala. | 55,174 | 49,590 | 43,150 | 115 | 128 | 111 |
| Miss. | 58,800 | 51,204 | 44,336 | 115 | 133 | 115 |
| Ark. | 55,878 | 50,715 | 50,183 | 101 | 111 | 110 |
| La. | 35,957 | 32,841 | 32,257 | 102 | 111 | 109 |
| Okla. | 85,228 | 70,422 | 66,846 | 105 | 127 | 121 |
| Tex. | 161,006 | 139,576 | 127,256 | 110 | 127 | 115 |
| So. | 556,935 | 482,741 | 452,677 | 107 | 123 | 115 |
| N. Dak. | 54,472 | 51,994 | 35,264 | 147 | 154 | 105 |
| Kans. | 117,876 | 104,762 | 94,738 | 111 | 124 | 113 |
| Mont. | 17,768 | 16,384 | 13,800 | 119 | 129 | 108 |
| Idaho | 15,616 | 13,939 | 14,851 | 94 | 105 | 112 |
| Wyo. | 7,117 | 6,532 | 5,461 | 120 | 130 | 109 |
| Colo. | 25,022 | 22,663 | 21,068 | 108 | 119 | 110 |
| N. Mex. | 5,370 | 4,820 | 3,947 | 122 | 136 | 111 |
| Ariz. | 2,938 | 2,545 | 2,390 | 106 | 123 | 115 |
| Utah | 8,637 | 7,584 | 6,450 | 118 | 134 | 114 |
| Nev. | 1,383 | 1,221 | 1,116 | 109 | 124 | 113 |
| Wash. | 27,651 | 24,100 | 24,166 | 100 | 114 | 115 |
| Oreg. | 19,130 | 16,688 | 16,364 | 102 | 117 | 115 |
| Calif. | 67,428 | 57,762 | 56,710 | 102 | 119 | 117 |
| West | 370,408 | 330,994 | 296,325 | 112 | 125 | 112 |
| U. S. | 3,095,500 | 2,790,394 | 2,555,495 | 109 | 121 | 111 |

1/ Production computed by multiplying number of chickens produced on farms by average liveweight per bird sold.

2/ Indications as of October 1942.

TURKEYS: NUMBER RAISED ON FARMS, SUGGESTED FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested 1943 | 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 53 | 48 | 44 | 110 | 120 | 110 |
| N. H. | 76 | 69 | 65 | 106 | 117 | 110 |
| Vt. | 187 | 170 | 155 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| Mass. | 264 | 240 | 224 | 107 | 118 | 110 |
| R. I. | 28 | 25 | 22 | 114 | 127 | 110 |
| Conn. | 120 | 109 | 95 | 115 | 126 | 110 |
| N. Y. | 471 | 428 | 420 | 102 | 112 | 110 |
| N. J. | 153 | 133 | 120 | 111 | 128 | 115 |
| Pa. | 1,122 | 1,020 | 927 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| N. E. | 2,474 | 2,242 | 2,072 | 108 | 119 | 110 |
| Ohio | 986 | 896 | 815 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| Ind. | 412 | 358 | 358 | 100 | 115 | 115 |
| Ill. | 728 | 662 | 630 | 105 | 116 | 110 |
| Mich. | 543 | 472 | 472 | 100 | 115 | 115 |
| Wis. | 554 | 504 | 462 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| Minn. | 3,528 | 3,207 | 3,207 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Iowa | 1,902 | 1,729 | 1,782 | 97 | 107 | 110 |
| Mo. | 1,633 | 1,420 | 1,544 | 92 | 106 | 115 |
| S. Dak. | 1,322 | 1,150 | 2/1,259 | 92 | 106 | 115 |
| Neb. | 1,521 | 1,383 | 1,317 | 105 | 115 | 110 |
| N. Cent. | 13,129 | 11,781 | 11,837 | 100 | 111 | 111 |
| Del. | 137 | 119 | 121 | 98 | 113 | 115 |
| Md. | 480 | 417 | 405 | 103 | 119 | 115 |
| Va. | 1,092 | 950 | 805 | 118 | 136 | 115 |
| W. Va. | 337 | 281 | 225 | 125 | 150 | 120 |
| N. C. | 322 | 268 | 239 | 112 | 135 | 120 |
| Ky. | 409 | 341 | 310 | 110 | 132 | 120 |
| Tenn. | 238 | 207 | 213 | 97 | 112 | 115 |
| E. Cent. | 3,015 | 2,583 | 2,318 | 111 | 130 | 117 |
| S. C. | 191 | 159 | 142 | 112 | 135 | 120 |
| Ga. | 151 | 126 | 117 | 108 | 129 | 120 |
| Fla. | 138 | 115 | 115 | 100 | 120 | 120 |
| Ala. | 190 | 165 | 142 | 116 | 134 | 115 |
| Miss. | 167 | 152 | 139 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| Ark. | 167 | 152 | 131 | 116 | 127 | 110 |
| La. | 75 | 65 | 66 | 98 | 114 | 115 |
| Okla. | 1,346 | 1,122 | 1,275 | 88 | 106 | 120 |
| Texas | 4,283 | 3,724 | 3,651 | 102 | 117 | 115 |
| So. | 6,708 | 5,780 | 5,778 | 100 | 116 | 116 |
| N. Dak. | 1,755 | 1,526 | 1,453 | 105 | 121 | 115 |
| Kans. | 1,224 | 1,064 | 1,157 | 92 | 106 | 115 |
| Mont. | 331 | 276 | 276 | 100 | 120 | 120 |
| Idaho | 328 | 273 | 248 | 110 | 132 | 120 |
| Wyo. | 211 | 176 | 173 | 102 | 122 | 120 |
| Colo. | 1,021 | 888 | 846 | 105 | 121 | 115 |
| N. Mex. | 69 | 55 | 52 | 106 | 133 | 125 |
| Ariz. | 92 | 74 | 61 | 121 | 151 | 124 |
| Utah | 1,285 | 1,071 | 857 | 125 | 150 | 120 |
| Nev. | 45 | 36 | 38 | 95 | 118 | 125 |
| Wash. | 1,260 | 1,096 | 996 | 110 | 127 | 115 |
| Oreg. | 1,985 | 1,726 | 1,726 | 100 | 115 | 115 |
| Calif. | 3,767 | 3,139 | 3,527 | 89 | 107 | 120 |
| West | 13,373 | 11,400 | 11,410 | 100 | 117 | 117 |
| U. S. | 38,699 | 33,786 | 33,415 | 101 | 116 | 115 |

1/ Indications as of October 1942.
2/ Revised.

TURKEYS: PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SUGGESTED FOR 1943, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

| State and division | Suggested 1943 | 1942 2/ | 1941 | Percentage 1942 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 848 | 768 | 704 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| N. H. | 1,193 | 1,083 | 1,020 | 106 | 117 | 110 |
| Vt. | 2,939 | 2,670 | 2,449 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| Mass. | 4,113 | 3,737 | 3,485 | 107 | 118 | 110 |
| R. I. | 431 | 385 | 339 | 114 | 127 | 112 |
| Conn. | 1,880 | 1,706 | 1,501 | 114 | 125 | 110 |
| N. Y. | 7,348 | 6,672 | 6,563 | 102 | 112 | 110 |
| N. J. | 2,523 | 2,191 | 1,975 | 111 | 128 | 115 |
| Pa. | 18,191 | 16,528 | 15,029 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| N. E. | 39,466 | 35,740 | 33,065 | 108 | 119 | 110 |
| Ohio | 15,190 | 13,795 | 12,540 | 110 | 121 | 110 |
| Ind. | 6,519 | 5,660 | 5,660 | 100 | 115 | 115 |
| Ill. | 10,959 | 9,956 | 9,470 | 105 | 116 | 110 |
| Mich. | 8,001 | 6,943 | 6,943 | 100 | 115 | 115 |
| Wis. | 8,580 | 7,800 | 7,144 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| Minn. | 54,312 | 49,352 | 49,398 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Iowa | 30,586 | 27,783 | 28,674 | 97 | 107 | 110 |
| Mo. | 25,422 | 22,057 | 24,048 | 92 | 106 | 115 |
| S. Dak. | 18,677 | 16,200 | 3/17,640 | 92 | 106 | 115 |
| Nebr. | 23,660 | 21,493 | 20,488 | 105 | 115 | 110 |
| N. Cent. | 201,906 | 181,039 | 182,005 | 99 | 111 | 112 |
| Del. | 2,149 | 1,864 | 1,896 | 98 | 113 | 115 |
| Md. | 7,426 | 6,443 | 6,256 | 103 | 119 | 115 |
| Va. | 16,570 | 14,397 | 12,194 | 118 | 136 | 115 |
| W. Va. | 4,695 | 3,906 | 3,116 | 125 | 151 | 120 |
| N. C. | 4,708 | 3,904 | 3,487 | 112 | 135 | 121 |
| Ky. | 6,181 | 5,141 | 4,651 | 111 | 133 | 120 |
| Tenn. | 3,463 | 3,004 | 3,093 | 97 | 112 | 115 |
| E. Cent. | 45,192 | 38,659 | 34,693 | 111 | 130 | 117 |
| S. C. | 2,920 | 2,418 | 2,167 | 112 | 135 | 121 |
| Ga. | 2,131 | 1,771 | 1,642 | 108 | 130 | 120 |
| Fla. | 1,890 | 1,568 | 1,568 | 100 | 121 | 121 |
| Ala. | 2,705 | 2,337 | 2,014 | 116 | 134 | 116 |
| Miss. | 2,367 | 2,146 | 1,970 | 109 | 120 | 110 |
| Ark. | 2,380 | 2,161 | 1,854 | 117 | 128 | 110 |
| La. | 1,051 | 905 | 920 | 98 | 114 | 116 |
| Okla. | 19,141 | 15,885 | 18,060 | 88 | 106 | 120 |
| Tex. | 63,886 | 55,404 | 54,173 | 102 | 118 | 115 |
| So. | 98,471 | 84,595 | 84,368 | 100 | 117 | 116 |
| N. Dak. | 25,634 | 22,244 | 21,164 | 105 | 121 | 115 |
| Kans. | 18,196 | 15,780 | 17,123 | 92 | 106 | 115 |
| Mont. | 5,018 | 4,177 | 4,177 | 100 | 120 | 120 |
| Idaho | 5,020 | 4,173 | 3,788 | 110 | 133 | 120 |
| Wyo. | 3,162 | 2,630 | 2,584 | 102 | 122 | 120 |
| Colo. | 16,411 | 14,256 | 13,592 | 105 | 121 | 115 |
| N. Mex. | 1,006 | 799 | 755 | 106 | 133 | 126 |
| Ariz. | 1,492 | 1,197 | 984 | 122 | 152 | 125 |
| Utah | 21,008 | 17,499 | 14,006 | 125 | 150 | 120 |
| Nev. | 738 | 590 | 623 | 95 | 118 | 125 |
| Wash. | 23,556 | 20,473 | 18,631 | 110 | 126 | 115 |
| Oreg. | 35,945 | 31,231 | 31,304 | 100 | 115 | 115 |
| Calif. | 65,824 | 54,789 | 61,706 | 89 | 107 | 120 |
| West | 223,010 | 189,838 | 190,437 | 100 | 117 | 117 |
| U. S. | 608,045 | 529,871 | 524,568 | 101 | 116 | 115 |

1/ Production computed by multiplying number of turkeys produced on farms by average live weight per bird sold.
2/ Indications as of October 1942.
3/ Revised

## Corn

The national acreage for corn in 1943 calls for 95 million planted acres, an increase of 4 percent over acreage planted in 1942. A national corn acreage allotment in 1943 larger by 5 percent than the 1942 allotment, together with planting of the suggested acreage goals for the non-commercial corn States probably would give a planted acreage of corn in 1943 of 95 million acres.

Farmers of the Northern Plains States, have the greatest opportunity to expand corn acreage in 1943. In this region, 1942 acreages of corn were below pre-drought levels, and sub-soil moisture conditions are favorable for 1943. Acreages of at least 10 percent above 1942 appear possible.

Corn acreage in Texas this year was at an unusually high level. As it is unlikely that as large acreage will be planted in 1943, the suggested 1943 goal for Texas is 4 percent below the 1942 acreage.

## Oats

Suggested national acreage of oats for 1943 is 38.8 million planted acres. This represents a reduction of 4 percent from the 1942 level of 40.6 million planted acres.

No change from the acreages planted in 1942 is suggested in 1943 acreages for States of the Northeast Region. Maintenance of 1942 levels of acreage, or slight expansion, is suggested for most of the southern States where greater production of feed grains is desirable. An exception is the suggested reduction in acreage in Texas. The indicated reduction reflects the probable tendency of Texas farmers to shift from this crop that sustained considerable damage from green bugs in 1942.

Suggested 1943 acreages for the North Central States and for North Dakota and Kansas represent decreases from 1942 acreages. Suggested expansion in corn acreage in these States, and the desirability of easing the pressure on rotation pasture in the Corn Belt, were factors considered in ascertaining the suggested 1943 acreages. An effort was made, however, to suggest acreages for 1943 that would provide for sufficient nurse crops to permit seeding of needed grasses and legumes.

Generally speaking, suggested 1943 acreages of oats for western States approximate acreages planted in 1942. Two outstanding exceptions are the reduced acreages suggested for Idaho and California. The suggested decrease for Idaho is occasioned by the need for expanded production of dry beans and dry field peas. The suggested reduction for California reflects a decrease expected from the unusually large acreage planted in 1942.

## Barley

The suggested 1943 national acreage for barley is 18 million acres. Distribution of this acreage involves making allowances for continuing upward trends in barley acreage in some States, and at the same time reducing acreage in some areas to permit expanded production of other crops.

Increases in barley acreages are suggested for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; for North Dakota and eastern Montana, where sub-soil moisture conditions are favorable; and for the southern Corn Belt, and States of the East Central and Southern Regions, with the exception of Texas. In Texas barley acreage is expected to be reduced because of insect damage suffered in 1942.

Most outstanding of suggested decreases in barley acreage are those for Kansas and Nebraska, where an expansion in corn acreage will make reductions in barley acreage desirable, and for Oregon and California, where it is unlikely that the exceptionally high 1942 levels of acreage will be maintained.

CORN PLANTED: ACREAGE FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 acreage 1/ | 1942 indicated acreage | 1941 acreage | Percentage 1943 of 1941 | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 18 | 18 | 17 | 106 | 100 |
| N. H. | 16 | 15 | 15 | 107 | 107 |
| Vt. | 69 | 69 | 69 | 100 | 100 |
| Mass. | 42 | 42 | 41 | 102 | 100 |
| R. I. | 9 | 8 | 8 | 112 | 112 |
| Conn. | 48 | 47 | 47 | 102 | 102 |
| N. Y. | 700 | 703 | 676 | 104 | 100 |
| N. J. | 188 | 188 | 181 | 104 | 100 |
| Pa. | 1,340 | 1,308 | 1,282 | 105 | 102 |
| N. E. | 2,430 | 2,398 | 2,333 | 104 | 101 |
| Ohio | 3,520 | 3,350 | 3,252 | 108 | 105 |
| Ind. | 4,275 | 4,091 | 3,934 | 109 | 104 |
| Ill. | 8,350 | 8,027 | 7,645 | 109 | 104 |
| Mich. | 1,665 | 1,584 | 1,509 | 110 | 105 |
| Wis. | 2,530 | 2,408 | 2,250 | 112 | 105 |
| Minn. | 5,025 | 4,851 | 4,410 | 114 | 104 |
| Iowa | 10,077 | 9,752 | 9,114 | 111 | 103 |
| Mo. | 4,675 | 4,451 | 3,904 | 120 | 105 |
| S. Dak. | 3,440 | 3,139 | 3,018 | 114 | 110 |
| Nebr. | 8,060 | 7,300 | 6,822 | 118 | 110 |
| N. Cent. | 51,617 | 48,953 | 45,858 | 113 | 105 |
| Del. | 145 | 137 | 133 | 108 | 104 |
| Md. | 475 | 455 | 446 | 107 | 104 |
| Va. | 1,350 | 1,330 | 1,267 | 107 | 102 |
| W. Va. | 425 | 421 | 397 | 107 | 101 |
| N. C. | 2,300 | 2,273 | 2,368 | 97 | 101 |
| Ky. | 2,792 | 2,740 | 2,610 | 107 | 102 |
| Tenn. | 2,775 | 2,812 | 2,730 | 102 | 99 |
| E. Cent. | 10,260 | 10,168 | 9,951 | 103 | 101 |
| S. C. | 1,700 | 1,603 | 1,653 | 103 | 106 |
| Ga. | 3,900 | 3,720 | 4,000 | 98 | 105 |
| Fla. | 750 | 754 | 732 | 102 | 99 |
| Ala. | 3,300 | 3,173 | 3,305 | 100 | 104 |
| Miss. | 3,000 | 2,969 | 3,093 | 97 | 101 |
| Ark. | 2,150 | 2,105 | 2,148 | 100 | 102 |
| La. | 1,500 | 1,440 | 1,548 | 97 | 104 |
| Okla. | 2,000 | 2,016 | 1,850 | 108 | 99 |
| Tex. | 5,400 | 5,638 | 5,079 | 106 | 96 |
| So. | 23,700 | 23,418 | 23,408 | 101 | 101 |
| N. Dak. | 1,300 | 1,179 | 1,123 | 116 | 110 |
| Kans. | 3,611 | 3,044 | 2,624 | 138 | 119 |
| Mont. | 230 | 218 | 182 | 126 | 106 |
| Idaho | 56 | 56 | 53 | 106 | 100 |
| Wyo. | 170 | 150 | 160 | 106 | 113 |
| Colo. | 1,150 | 1,068 | 1,008 | 114 | 108 |
| N. Mex. | 225 | 215 | 215 | 105 | 105 |
| Ariz. | 41 | 39 | 41 | 100 | 105 |
| Utah | 28 | 26 | 28 | 100 | 108 |
| Nev. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 100 |
| Wash. | 40 | 37 | 35 | 114 | 108 |
| Oreg. | 63 | 54 | 59 | 107 | 117 |
| Calif. | 75 | 71 | 79 | 95 | 106 |
| West. | 6,993 | 6,161 | 5,611 | 125 | 114 |
| U. S. | 95,000 | 91,098 | 87,164 | 109 | 104 |

1/ Acreage goals for non-commercial States; acreages anticipated in commercial States with 1943 corn acreage allotments 5 percent higher than in 1942.

OATS PLANTED: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 suggested acreage | 1942 indicated acreage 1/ | 1941 acreage | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 104 | 104 | 108 | 96 | 100 |
| N. H. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 100 |
| Vt. | 49 | 49 | 47 | 104 | 100 |
| Mass. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 117 | 100 |
| R. I. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 889 | 889 | 855 | 104 | 100 |
| N. J. | 46 | 46 | 42 | 110 | 100 |
| Pa. | 876 | 876 | 876 | 100 | 100 |
| N. E. | 1,982 | 1,982 | 1,945 | 102 | 100 |
| Ohio | 1,200 | 1,267 | 1,218 | 99 | 95 |
| Ind. | 1,375 | 1,454 | 1,346 | 102 | 95 |
| Ill. | 3,545 | 3,720 | 3,720 | 95 | 95 |
| Mich. | 1,400 | 1,485 | 1,350 | 104 | 94 |
| Wis. | 2,225 | 2,339 | 2,293 | 97 | 95 |
| Minn. | 3,995 | 4,165 | 4,339 | 92 | 96 |
| Iowa | 5,300 | 5,499 | 5,728 | 93 | 96 |
| Mo. | 2,200 | 2,368 | 2,096 | 105 | 93 |
| S. Dak. | 2,150 | 2,315 | 2,248 | 96 | 93 |
| Nebr. | 1,750 | 1,893 | 1,972 | 89 | 92 |
| N. Cent. | 25,140 | 26,505 | 26,310 | 96 | 95 |
| Del. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 100 | 75 |
| Md. | 35 | 35 | 32 | 109 | 100 |
| Va. | 110 | 116 | 105 | 105 | 95 |
| W. Va. | 72 | 77 | 74 | 97 | 94 |
| N. C. | 280 | 272 | 252 | 111 | 103 |
| Ky. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 100 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 155 | 145 | 108 | 144 | 107 |
| E. Cent. | 750 | 744 | 669 | 112 | 101 |
| S. C. | 590 | 583 | 550 | 107 | 101 |
| Ga. | 616 | 616 | 513 | 120 | 100 |
| Fla. | 15 | 12 | 11 | 136 | 125 |
| Ala. | 230 | 229 | 176 | 131 | 100 |
| Miss. | 315 | 310 | 282 | 112 | 102 |
| Ark. | 330 | 307 | 260 | 127 | 107 |
| La. | 115 | 100 | 91 | 126 | 115 |
| Okla. | 1,616 | 1,618 | 1,512 | 107 | 100 |
| Tex. | 1,650 | 1,897 | 1,860 | 89 | 87 |
| So. | 5,477 | 5,672 | 5,255 | 104 | 97 |
| N. Dak. | 1,950 | 2,013 | 1,830 | 107 | 97 |
| Kans. | 1,640 | 1,814 | 1,728 | 95 | 90 |
| Mont. | 567 | 544 | 425 | 133 | 104 |
| Idaho | 196 | 207 | 180 | 109 | 95 |
| Wyo. | 135 | 135 | 131 | 103 | 100 |
| Colo. | 192 | 190 | 186 | 103 | 101 |
| N. Mex. | 37 | 37 | 35 | 106 | 100 |
| Ariz. | 9 | 9 | 8 | 112 | 100 |
| Utah | 43 | 44 | 44 | 98 | 98 |
| Nev. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 120 | 100 |
| Wash. | 230 | 228 | 169 | 136 | 101 |
| Oreg. | 306 | 306 | 306 | 100 | 100 |
| Calif. | 140 | 164 | 137 | 102 | 85 |
| West | 5,451 | 5,697 | 5,184 | 105 | 96 |
| U. S. | 38,800 | 40,600 | 39,363 | 99 | 96 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

BARLEY PLANTED: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 suggested acreage | 1942 indicated acreage 1/ | 1941 acreage | Percentage: 1943 of 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 100 |
| N. H. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vt. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 100 |
| Mass. | - | - | - | - | - |
| R. I. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Conn. | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Y. | 115 | 108 | 117 | 98 | 106 |
| N. J. | 10 | 9 | 8 | 125 | 111 |
| Pa. | 165 | 149 | 139 | 119 | 111 |
| N. E. | 300 | 276 | 274 | 109 | 109 |
| Ohio | 65 | 56 | 40 | 162 | 116 |
| Ind. | 120 | 110 | 70 | 171 | 109 |
| Ill. | 225 | 200 | 144 | 156 | 112 |
| Mich. | 223 | 223 | 210 | 106 | 100 |
| Wisc. | 511 | 511 | 544 | 94 | 100 |
| Minn. | 1,700 | 1,705 | 1,672 | 102 | 100 |
| Iowa | 210 | 210 | 262 | 80 | 100 |
| Mo. | 258 | 258 | 215 | 120 | 100 |
| S. Dak. | 2,430 | 2,433 | 1,857 | 131 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 2,200 | 2,320 | 2,090 | 105 | 95 |
| N. Cent. | 7,942 | 8,026 | 7,104 | 112 | 99 |
| Del. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 95 | 90 | 78 | 122 | 106 |
| Va. | 85 | 80 | 75 | 113 | 106 |
| W. Va. | 18 | 14 | 11 | 164 | 129 |
| N. C. | 80 | 53 | 24 | 333 | 151 |
| Ky. | 200 | 158 | 90 | 222 | 127 |
| Tenn. | 125 | 105 | 80 | 156 | 119 |
| E. Cent. | 609 | 506 | 364 | 167 | 120 |
| S. C. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ga. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fla. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ala. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miss. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ark. | 20 | 12 | 11 | 182 | 167 |
| La. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 850 | 750 | 605 | 140 | 113 |
| Tex. | 300 | 419 | 381 | 79 | 72 |
| South | 1,170 | 1,181 | 997 | 117 | 99 |
| N. Dak. | 2,400 | 2,293 | 1,820 | 132 | 105 |
| Kans. | 1,450 | 1,597 | 1,452 | 100 | 91 |
| Mont. | 435 | 396 | 214 | 203 | 110 |
| Idaho | 394 | 402 | 300 | 131 | 98 |
| Wyo. | 120 | 121 | 93 | 129 | 100 |
| Colo. | 850 | 865 | 692 | 123 | 98 |
| N. Mex. | 27 | 27 | 22 | 123 | 100 |
| Ariz. | 57 | 57 | 44 | 130 | 100 |
| Utah | 160 | 156 | 120 | 133 | 103 |
| Nev. | 22 | 22 | 17 | 129 | 100 |
| Wash. | 314 | 314 | 146 | 215 | 100 |
| Oreg. | 250 | 300 | 196 | 128 | 83 |
| Calif. | 1,500 | 1,654 | 1,225 | 122 | 91 |
| West | 7,979 | 8,204 | 6,341 | 126 | 97 |
| U.S. | 18,000 | 18,193 | 15,080 | 119 | 99 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

## Grain Sorghums for All Purposes

In order that a 1943 national goal of 10 million planted acres for grain sorghums for all purposes may be achieved, substantial increases in acreage above 1942 levels will be necessary. The needed national increase amounts to about 8 percent above the 9.2 million acres of grain sorghums planted for all purposes in 1942.

Acreages suggested for 1943 call for greatest relative increases in Texas, Oklahoma, and colorado, where possible reduction in wheat acreage will release land for other uses. No expansion in grain sorghum acreage is expected next year in the Northern Plains, where this year's crop was damaged by freezing temperatures, but it is suggested that the 1942 level of acreage be maintained.

## All Tame Hay

Suggested national acreage of all tame hay in 1943 calls for 59 million harvested acres. This total represents a slight reduction from the level of 59,949,000 acres indicated as harvested in 1942.

The suggested distribution of the 1943 acreage involves maintenance of 1942 acreage in most States outside of the Corn Belt, in order that roughage will be available for increased livestock production. Some reduction in acreage is suggested for Corn Belt States, where large quantities of hay were harvested in 1942 and where there is need for diverting some sod acreage to pasture. In Kansas some reduction in tame hay acreage seems necessary to permit achievement of goals and suggested acreages.

## Soybeans for Beans

It is suggested that 9 million acres of soybeans be harvested for beans in 1943. This acreage is equal to the 1942 acreage goal for the crop, but is 17 percent less than the indicated acreage to be harvested in 1942.

In distributing the 1943 suggested national acreage, slight expansion is indicated for most States of the East Central and Southern Regions, where crushing facilities are available for processing the crop. This expansion was suggested in spite of the fact that per-acre yields in these States are below yields in the heavy-producing soybean areas of the North Central Region.

A 20 percent reduction from indicated 1942 acreage is suggested for the North Central Region. Greatest relative reduction is suggested for Minnesota, where the 1942 crop was damaged considerably by freezing temperatures. The 40 percent reduction suggested for Missouri arises from a need for reducing acreages of crops in that State which have soil depleting effects and which encourage erosion. The reduction of 35 percent suggested for Michigan is in order that land may be made available in 1943 for expansion of dry bean production.

GRAIN SORGHUMS PLANTED FOR ALL PURPOSES: ACREAGE GOALS FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 acreage goal | 1942 indicated acreage 1/ | 1941 acreage | Percentage: 1943 of 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Mo. | 242 | 228 | 198 | 122 | 106 |
| S. Dak. | 450 | 456 | 496 | 91 | 99 |
| Nebr. | 204 | 204 | 393 | 52 | 100 |
| N. Cent. | 896 | 888 | 1,087 | 82 | 101 |
| Ark. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| Okla. | 1,480 | 1,322 | 1,247 | 119 | 112 |
| Tex. | 4,969 | 4,527 | 4,311 | 115 | 110 |
| So. | 6,499 | 5,899 | 5,608 | 116 | 110 |
| Kans. | 1,500 | 1,402 | 1,558 | 96 | 107 |
| Colo. | 465 | 426 | 501 | 93 | 109 |
| N. Mex. | 430 | 408 | 389 | 111 | 105 |
| Ariz. | 50 | 48 | 59 | 85 | 104 |
| Calif. | 160 | 150 | 195 | 82 | 107 |
| West | 2,605 | 2,434 | 2,702 | 96 | 107 |
| U. S. | 10,000 | 9,231 | 9,397 | 106 | 108 |

1/ Unpublished data for administrative use only.

ALL TAME HAY HARVESTED: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 suggested acreage | 1942 indicated acreage 1/ | 1941 acreage | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 843 | 843 | 835 | 101 | 100 |
| N. H. | 355 | 355 | 353 | 101 | 100 |
| Vt. | 890 | 897 | 898 | 99 | 99 |
| Mass. | 335 | 337 | 333 | 101 | 99 |
| R. I. | 33 | 33 | 33 | 100 | 100 |
| Conn. | 270 | 268 | 266 | 102 | 101 |
| N. Y. | 3,920 | 3,926 | 3,852 | 102 | 100 |
| N. J. | 228 | 232 | 226 | 101 | 98 |
| Pa. | 2,325 | 2,319 | 2,325 | 100 | 100 |
| N. E. | 9,199 | 9,210 | 9,121 | 101 | 100 |
| Ohio | 2,265 | 2,379 | 2,427 | 93 | 95 |
| Ind. | 1,744 | 1,819 | 1,876 | 93 | 96 |
| Ill. | 2,625 | 2,766 | 2,698 | 97 | 95 |
| Mich. | 2,540 | 2,548 | 2,605 | 98 | 100 |
| Wis. | 3,840 | 3,842 | 3,884 | 99 | 100 |
| Minn. | 3,075 | 3,173 | 3,225 | 95 | 97 |
| Iowa | 3,400 | 3,552 | 3,670 | 93 | 96 |
| Mo. | 3,150 | 3,205 | 3,193 | 99 | 98 |
| S. Dak. | 625 | 625 | 682 | 92 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 975 | 1,003 | 985 | 99 | 97 |
| N. Cent. | 24,239 | 24,912 | 25,245 | 96 | 97 |
| Del. | 70 | 69 | 69 | 101 | 101 |
| Md. | 415 | 415 | 419 | 99 | 100 |
| Va. | 1,260 | 1,299 | 1,234 | 102 | 97 |
| W. Va. | 715 | 729 | 709 | 101 | 98 |
| N. C. | 1,200 | 1,208 | 1,155 | 104 | 99 |
| Ky. | 1,590 | 1,592 | 1,501 | 106 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 1,870 | 1,906 | 1,934 | 97 | 98 |
| E. Cent. | 7,120 | 7,218 | 7,021 | 101 | 99 |
| S. C. | 700 | 698 | 635 | 110 | 100 |
| Ga. | 1,580 | 1,581 | 1,337 | 118 | 100 |
| Fla. | 170 | 168 | 123 | 138 | 101 |
| Ala. | 1,030 | 1,029 | 999 | 103 | 100 |
| Miss. | 950 | 946 | 978 | 97 | 100 |
| Ark. | 1,330 | 1,340 | 1,351 | 98 | 99 |
| La. | 350 | 359 | 346 | 101 | 97 |
| Okla. | 880 | 882 | 820 | 107 | 100 |
| Tex. | 1,400 | 1,406 | 1,145 | 122 | 100 |
| So. | 8,390 | 8,409 | 7,734 | 108 | 100 |
| N. Dak. | 935 | 954 | 1,050 | 89 | 98 |
| Kans. | 800 | 940 | 837 | 96 | 85 |
| Mont. | 1,200 | 1,202 | 1,106 | 108 | 100 |
| Idaho | 997 | 997 | 995 | 100 | 100 |
| Wyo. | 565 | 561 | 557 | 101 | 101 |
| Colo. | 1,025 | 1,034 | 1,041 | 98 | 99 |
| N. Mex. | 192 | 192 | 200 | 96 | 100 |
| Ariz. | 255 | 251 | 249 | 102 | 102 |
| Utah | 508 | 506 | 506 | 100 | 100 |
| Nev. | 190 | 190 | 187 | 102 | 100 |
| Wash. | 920 | 915 | 907 | 101 | 101 |
| Oreg. | 815 | 810 | 831 | 98 | 101 |
| Calif. | 1,650 | 1,648 | 1,645 | 100 | 100 |
| West | 10,052 | 10,200 | 10,111 | 99 | 99 |
| U. S. | 59,000 | 59,949 | 59,232 | 100 | 98 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

## Oil Crops

A recent order of the War Production Board restricts manufacturers' use of fats and oils to specified percentages of the 1940 and 1941 average use under a domestic allocation program. This order became effective on September 1, 1942. It will save approximately 500 million pounds of fats and oils in the current fiscal year. With the allocation program in effect, prospective requirements for oil crops in 1943 can be met with the same level of acreages suggested for the 1942 goals. The total carry-over at the end of the 1943 season will approximate a 3 months' supply, including oil from soybeans carried over because of inadequate crushing capacity.

The oil crop acreages suggested for 1943 represent no increase except for peanuts when compared with actual acreages harvested in 1942.

## Peanuts

The suggested national peanut acreage for 1943, calling for harvest of 5 million acres, represents an increase of 19 percent over acreage expected to be harvested this year. Emphasis on expanding peanut acreage has been continued because of lack of additional facilities for processing soybeans in the Corn Belt, and because of the desirable qualities of peanut oil as a substitute for edible oils formerly imported from the Far East. Peanut

SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | 1943 suggested acreage | 1942 indicated acreage | 1941 acreage | Percentage: 1943 of 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| N. Y. | 20 | 20 | 12 | 167 | 100 |
| N. J. | 20 | 20 | 7 | 286 | 100 |
| Pa. | 35 | 35 | 15 | 233 | 100 |
| N. E. | 75 | 75 | 34 | 221 | 100 |
| Ohio | 902 | 1,207 | 674 | 134 | 75 |
| Ind. | 1,175 | 1,470 | 856 | 137 | 80 |
| Ill. | 2,900 | 3,418 | 2,285 | 127 | 85 |
| Mich. | 125 | 192 | 96 | 130 | 65 |
| Wis. | 60 | 85 | 37 | 162 | 71 |
| Minn. | 150 | 316 | 80 | 188 | 47 |
| Iowa | 1,750 | 2,017 | 949 | 184 | 87 |
| Mo. | 325 | 540 | 187 | 174 | 60 |
| S. Dak. | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Nebr. | 30 | 46 | 20 | 150 | 65 |
| N. Cent. | 7,427 | 9,291 | 5,134 | 143 | 80 |
| Del. | 40 | 41 | 30 | 133 | 98 |
| Md. | 35 | 39 | 20 | 175 | 90 |
| Va. | 80 | 79 | 51 | 157 | 101 |
| W. Va. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| N. C. | 300 | 296 | 171 | 175 | 101 |
| Ky. | 70 | 67 | 43 | 163 | 104 |
| Tenn. | 100 | 98 | 20 | 500 | 102 |
| E. Cent. | 627 | 622 | 337 | 186 | 101 |
| S. C. | 22 | 22 | 12 | 183 | 100 |
| Ga. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 100 | 100 |
| Ala. | 21 | 21 | 19 | 111 | 100 |
| Miss. | 265 | 255 | 71 | 373 | 104 |
| Ark. | 290 | 278 | 116 | 250 | 104 |
| La. | 90 | 85 | 17 | 529 | 106 |
| Okla. | 10 | 8 | 2 | 500 | 125 |
| Tex. | 10 | 27 | 3 | 333 | 37 |
| So. | 721 | 709 | 253 | 285 | 102 |
| Kans. | 150 | 170 | 47 | 319 | 88 |
| West | 150 | 170 | 47 | 319 | 88 |
| U. S. | 9,000 | 10,867 | 5,855 | 154 | 83 |

oil is one of the most versatile of the edible oils. It is preferred to cottonseed and soybean oils by many food manufacturers, and also is suitable for certain textile uses for which cottonseed, soybean, and linseed oils are not adapted. In addition, lend-lease shipments to the United Kingdom may have to include peanut oil if the imports from India continue to fall below expectations.

The increase in peanut acreage in 1943 will require active substitution for other enterprises which may involve higher support prices or other incentives to equalize returns.

The 1943 suggested acreages of peanuts for the various States are based largely on the 1943 feasible estimates presented by the States in the study, "Agriculture's Wartime Production Capacity", with some adjustments in areas of short staple cotton.

Little increase in acreage of peanuts is suggested in North Carolina and Virginia, because of this crop's competition with other enterprises for land and labor. Considerable increase in acreage is suggested in newer producing areas, and would come mainly from land now in feed crops or idle. Some cotton may be displaced in low-yielding short staple cotton areas. In most of the older peanut areas, shifts to peanuts have already reduced feed crops nearly to a minimum. A moderate increase does appear possible, however, in areas of the Southeast where peanuts customarily have been used mainly for hog grazing.

Substantial increases are suggested in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, where physical conditions are suitable for peanut production, and where there are many areas that still have only a small acreage of peanuts. However, areas in the Southwest that were producing peanuts on a substantial commercial scale prior to 1942 now have a large share of their cropland in peanuts. No material increases were suggested here because of the dangers of soil erosion, soil depletion, and soil-borne diseases.

In the past, peanuts for oil have been grown mainly as an additional source of cash income, without material reduction in other enterprises. To attain the recommended goal in 1943, some substitution of peanuts for other crops or enterprises will be required. In view of the tight labor situation and the high per acre yields of oil from peanuts, substitution of peanuts for cotton in short staple cotton areas would appear desirable.

PEANUTS: HARVESTED FOR EDIBLE NUTS AND OIL, SUGGESTED ACREAGE FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested acreage 1943 | | | Estimated | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Used for oil | Allotment (preliminary) | Total | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1942 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Va. | 28 | 141 | 169 | 160 | 134 | 119 | 106 |
| N. C. | 103 | 226 | 329 | 310 | 229 | 135 | 106 |
| Tenn. | 14 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 157 | 164 |
| E. Cent. | 145 | 372 | 517 | 481 | 370 | 130 | 108 |
| S. C. | 95 | 18 | 113 | 70 | 17 | 412 | 161 |
| Ga. | 836 | 551 | 1,387 | 1,230 | 650 | 189 | 113 |
| Fla. | 158 | 73 | 231 | 175 | 87 | 201 | 132 |
| Ala. | 540 | 275 | 817 | 660 | 315 | 210 | 124 |
| Miss. | 119 | 2 | 100 | 75 | 27 | 278 | 133 |
| Ark. | 136 | 5 | 110 | 72 | 19 | 379 | 153 |
| La. | 91 | 2/ | 70 | 45 | 9 | 500 | 156 |
| Okla. | 379 | 62 | 460 | 305 | 88 | 347 | 151 |
| Tex. | 878 | 246 | 1,176 | 1,060 | 332 | 319 | 111 |
| So. | 3,232 | 1,232 | 4,464 | 3,692 | 1,544 | 239 | 121 |
| N. Mex. | 10 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 300 | 117 |
| Calif. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 200 | 250 |
| West | 14 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 280 | 129 |
| U. S. | 3,391 | 1,609 | 5,000 | 4,187 | 1,919 | 218 | 119 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 1,000 acres.

## FLAXSEED

The suggested 1943 national goal for flaxseed is 4.5 million acres. It is the same as the goal adopted for 1942 and will require the largest seedings on record with the exception of those for the 1942 crop. Unfavorable seeding conditio for competitive crops and abnormally favorable seeding conditions for flax, together with the intensive program for increased seedings, raised 1942 crop seedings 175,000 acres above the goal. The record 1942 production permits adoption of a 1943 goal 175,000 acres less than the total seeded for the 1942 crop. However, the probability of less favorable seeding conditions next year may cause need for an intensive campaign in 1943 to assure the seedings required.

Moderate decrease from 1942 seedings is suggested for the Corn Belt and the eastern portion of the Great Plains States. Here the pressure for land for production of other vital war crops such as soybeans, corn, and other feed crops is great. Maintenance of 1942 acreage is suggested in the central portion of the Great Plains, but a moderate decrease is expected in the western portions of this region where flaxseed production is hazardous. An increase in seedings is suggested in the winter flax areas of California, Arizona, and Texas where the 1942 program was announced too late to affect seedings for the 1942 crop.

FLAXSEED: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested acreage 1943 | Estimated acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1/1942 | 1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Ill. | 9 | 9 | 15 | 60 | 100 |
| Mich. | 8 | 8 | 6 | 133 | 100 |
| Wis. | 10 | 10 | 12 | 83 | 100 |
| Minn. | 1,725 | 1,758 | 1,441 | 120 | 98 |
| Iowa | 215 | 253 | 275 | 78 | 85 |
| Mo. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 120 | 100 |
| S. Dak. | 367 | 367 | 237 | 155 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 100 |
| N. Cent. | 2,345 | 2,416 | 1,996 | 117 | 97 |
| Okla. | 40 | 32 | 22 | 182 | 125 |
| Tex. | 35 | 28 | 34 | 103 | 125 |
| South | 75 | 60 | 56 | 134 | 125 |
| N. Dak. | 1,316 | 1,358 | 767 | 172 | 97 |
| Kans. | 197 | 240 | 152 | 130 | 82 |
| Mont. | 300 | 370 | 161 | 186 | 81 |
| Idaho | 5 | 4 | 4 | 125 | 125 |
| Ariz. | 18 | 16 | 14 | 129 | 112 |
| Wash. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Oreg. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Calif. | 240 | 207 | 213 | 113 | 116 |
| West | 2,080 | 2,199 | 1,315 | 158 | 95 |
| U. S. | 4,500 | 4,675 | 3,367 | 134 | 96 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

## Long Staple Upland Cotton

Because of the relatively small ratio of supplies to requirements in the longer staples, a substantial increase is needed in 1943 in acreage of varieties that will produce cotton stapling 1-1/3 inches or over. This increase is to be accomplished within the present farm allotments primarily by encouraging producers to shift to longer-staple varieties.

The 1943 suggested acreage calls for 15 percent increase in acreage of varieties with dominant staple length of 1-1/8 inches or over. The unusually small amount of long staple cotton produced in 1942 may make necessary an upward revision of this goal.

Distribution of the suggested acreage of long staple cotton for 1943 is based on feasible estimates as indicated in the report, "Agriculture's Wartime Production Capacity". A large part of the increase is suggested in the delta areas of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana and in South Carolina. Production possibilities for increases in long staple cotton in other sections are limited.

LONG STAPLE UPLAND (1 1/8" AND OVER) COTTON: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| Types, by State and division | Suggested acreage 1943 | Expected acreage 1942 1/ | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent |
| Long staple | | | |
| Ill. | .2 | .2 | 100 |
| Mo. | 35.0 | 16.0 | 219 |
| N. Cent. | 35.2 | 16.2 | 217 |
| Va. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100 |
| N. C. | 44.0 | 39.2 | 112 |
| Ky. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100 |
| S. Cent. | 57.0 | 52.2 | 109 |
| S. C. | 112.0 | 70.0 | 160 |
| Ga. | 7.0 | 7.0 | 100 |
| Fla. | 12.8 | 10.2 | 125 |
| Ala. | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100 |
| Miss. | 1,036.0 | 950.0 | 109 |
| Ark. | 288.0 | 240.0 | 120 |
| La. | 106.0 | 72.0 | 147 |
| Okla. | 1.5 | 1.5 | 100 |
| Tex. | 65.0 | 65.0 | 100 |
| So. | 1,633.3 | 1,420.7 | 115 |
| N. Mex. | 70.0 | 67.0 | 104 |
| Ariz. | 3.5 | 1.5 | 233 |
| Calif. | 45.0 | 45.0 | 100 |
| West | 118.5 | 113.5 | 104 |
| Other States | --- | -- | -- |
| U. S. | 1,844.0 | 1,602.6 | 115 |

1/ Preliminary unofficial estimate based on estimated cotton acreage expected to pull 1 1/8 inches or over under normal weather conditions.

## Rice

The suggested 1943 national acreage for rice calls for planting about 1,380,000 acres. Both nationally and in each State, rice acreages will probably be the same as the 1943 allotments. The suggested 1943 acreage is 60,000 acres greater than the 1942 goal, but about 100,000 acres less than the record 1942 acreage.

Rice acreages were increased in 1942 in all rice-producing States, as result of favorable prices, favorable program adjustments, and the request for increased plantings. Shortages of labor, machinery, water, and processing facilities were encountered this year, and in some southern areas crop rotations had to be shortened. Despite these obstacles, production in 1942 was sufficient to permit reduction in 1943 acreage to a point more nearly in line with good management practices. The reduction also will make it easier for rice producers to obtain the labor, machinery, and water required for 1943 operations, than otherwise would be possible.

RICE: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACRES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and territory | Suggested acreage 1943 | Estimated acreage | | Percentage 1943 suggested acreage is of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1941 | 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Ark. | 239.8 | 268 | 214 | 112 | 89 |
| La. | 607.2 | 629 | 543 | 112 | 97 |
| Tex. | 367.7 | 416 | 347 | 106 | 88 |
| Calif. | 163.9 | 168 | 153 | 107 | 98 |
| Mo. | .5 | 2/ | 2/ | --- | --- |
| Hawaii | .9 | 2/ | 2/ | --- | --- |
| U. S. | 1,380.0 | 1,481 | 1,257 | 110 | 93 |

1/ BAE, General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.
2/ Not available.

## Dry edible beans

Planting of 2,800,000 acres for dry edible beans is suggested for the Nation in 1943. This would represent an increase over 1942 planted acreage of about 18 percent.

The suggested distribution of planted acreage by States in 1943 contemplates producing about the same proportion of white and colored beans as in 1942, with some further increases in Red Kidney beans in New York, Michigan, and California, and in small reds in Idaho and California. In suggesting the increases, it is assumed that these varieties will be included in the 1943 price support program.

Largest acreage increases over 1942 probably would occur in New York, Michigan, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado and California. In order to achieve the suggested national acreage in 1943, substantial increases must be made in all of the principal commercial dry bean producing States.

## Dry field peas

A national planted acreage of 665,000 acres for dry peas is suggested in 1943. This acreage equals the 1942 national goals, but is about 25 percent more than the 1942 planted acreage.

Primary need for peas in 1943 is for smooth peas for food, but the suggested acreage provides also for production of an adequate supply of seed peas for canning, for fresh market, and for dry peas in 1944. The suggested acreage does not, however, include any provision for production of dry wrinkled peas for food. Rather, it contemplates that the acreage that was used for this purpose in 1941 and 1942, principally in Oregon, be used for production of smooth peas for food and seed.

Most of the suggested increase could be planted in the Palouse area of Idaho and Washington where wheat land as well as land ordinarily summer fallowed might be used. Some additional acreage could be planted to dry peas in Michigan, Montana and Colorado. Use of suitable seed in Colorado and some other areas would permit the conversion of pea acreage now used for feed, forage and fresh market, to the production of dry peas for food and seed.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested planted acreage 1943 | Extimated planted acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 10 | 10 | 9 | 111 | 100 |
| Vt. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 150 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 200 | 162 | 170 | 118 | 123 |
| N. E. | 213 | 175 | 181 | 118 | 122 |
| Mich. | 800 | 739 | 821 | 97 | 108 |
| Wis. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 120 | 100 |
| Minn. | 5 | 5 | 4 | 125 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 50 | 38 | 29 | 172 | 132 |
| N. Cent. | 861 | 788 | 859 | 100 | 109 |
| Kans. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 300 | 300 |
| Mont. | 50 | 26 | 20 | 250 | 192 |
| Idaho | 200 | 156 | 136 | 147 | 128 |
| Wyo. | 100 | 88 | 63 | 159 | 114 |
| Colo. | 480 | 381 | 340 | 141 | 126 |
| N. Mex. | 334 | 292 | 270 | 124 | 114 |
| Ariz. | 16 | 15 | 15 | 107 | 107 |
| Utah | 14 | 14 | 7 | 200 | 100 |
| Wash. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 120 | 100 |
| Oreg. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 300 | 100 |
| Calif. | 520 | 431 | 406 | 128 | 121 |
| West | 1,726 | 1,413 | 1,264 | 137 | 122 |
| U. S. | 2,800 | 2,376 | 2,304 | 122 | 118 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

DRY FIELD PEAS: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested planted acreage 1943 | Estimated planted acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Mich. | 7 | 6 | 5 | 140 | 117 |
| Wis. | 10 | 10 | 14 | 71 | 100 |
| N. Cent. | 17 | 16 | 19 | 89 | 106 |
| Mont. | 60 | 40 | 37 | 162 | 150 |
| Idaho | 233 | 146 | 102 | 228 | 160 |
| Colo. | 35 | 24 | 22 | 159 | 146 |
| Wash. | 300 | 280 | 153 | 196 | 107 |
| Oreg. | 20 | 24 | 10 | 200 | 83 |
| West | 648 | 514 | 324 | 200 | 126 |
| U. S. | 665 | 530 | 343 | 194 | 125 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942, except for Oreg. where Aug. report was used, adjusted to a planted acreage base.

## Sugar Beets

The suggested planted acreage for sugar beets in 1943 is placed at 1,050,000 acres, which essentially duplicates the 1942 planted acreage of 1,061,000 acres. Sugar beet acreage this year exceeded the previous record of 1933 by 25,000 acres. Because of the large 1942 acreage and especially because of the Nation's need for increases in other crops that compete with sugar beets for use of land, the conclusion to hold 1943 acreage approximately at 1942 levels seems justified.

In distributing the total acreage by States, 1942 acreages were tentatively accepted as reasonably satisfactory and adjustments were made on that basis. Careful consideration was given to reported facts pertinent to certain local areas such as the diversion of sugarbeet land or labor to war activities. A slight increase was suggested in Iowa where a new factory was recently completed.

## Irish Potatoes

Suggested national potato acreage for planting in 1943 is 3,160,000 acres, which, with normal acreage abandonment, would provide 3,100,000 acres for harvesti This is about 11 percent more than estimated planted acreage in 1942, and 13 percent more than in 1941.

Total acreage has been distributed between A.A.A. regions and between the States in each region, largely on the basis of a formula derived from an average of the most recent 5-year period, 1937-41. Data for 1942 were averaged with this 5-year average in order to give full weight to recent developments. This formula then was applied to the distribution used in 1942, after which minor adjustments were made on the basis of such considerations as market demand, availability of land, competing crops, and labor.

SUGAR BEETS: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested planted acreage 1943 | Estimated planted acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1/1942 | 1/1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Ohio | 52 | 52 | 41 | 127 | 100 |
| Ind. | 10 | 10 | 8 | 125 | 100 |
| Ill. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 150 | 100 |
| Mich. | 136 | 136 | 100 | 136 | 100 |
| Wis. | 21 | 21 | 16 | 131 | 100 |
| Minn. | 35 | 35 | 29 | 121 | 100 |
| Iowa | 10 | 8 | 6 | 167 | 125 |
| S. Dak. | 10 | 10 | 8 | 125 | 100 |
| Nebr. | 84 | 84 | 63 | 133 | 100 |
| N. Cent. | 361 | 359 | 273 | 132 | 101 |
| N. Dak. | 14 | 14 | 12 | 117 | 100 |
| Kans. | 10 | 10 | 8 | 125 | 100 |
| Mont. | 82 | 82 | 66 | 124 | 100 |
| Idaho | 85 | 85 | 62 | 137 | 100 |
| Wyo. | 50 | 50 | 40 | 125 | 100 |
| Colo. | 195 | 195 | 135 | 144 | 100 |
| Utah | 46 | 49 | 42 | 110 | 94 |
| Wash. | 14 | 14 | 12 | 117 | 100 |
| Oreg. | 13 | 13 | 7 | 186 | 100 |
| Calif. | 180 | 190 | 137 | 131 | 95 |
| West | 689 | 702 | 521 | 132 | 98 |
| U. S. | 1,050 | 1,061 | 794 | 132 | 99 |

1/ Acreage for 9 States (Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and California) from BAE General Crop Report, July 1, 1942. Estimates for other States are unofficial figures based largely on State reports.

IRISH POTATOES: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested planted acreage 1943 | Estimated planted acreage: 1942 1/ | 1941 | Percentage: 1943 of 1942 | 1943 of 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Me. | 179.0 | 165.0 | 157.0 | 108 | 114 |
| N. H. | 9.0 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 127 | 136 |
| Vt. | 14.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 117 | 117 |
| Mass. | 20.0 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 105 | 112 |
| R. I. | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 100 | 109 |
| Conn. | 18.0 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 111 | 113 |
| N. Y. | 216.0 | 191.0 | 187.0 | 113 | 116 |
| N. J. | 62.0 | 60.0 | 56.0 | 103 | 111 |
| Pa. | 184.0 | 158.0 | 160.0 | 116 | 115 |
| N. E. | 707.0 | 633.3 | 616.9 | 112 | 115 |
| Ohio | 106.0 | 89.0 | 87.0 | 119 | 122 |
| Ind. | 55.0 | 52.0 | 51.0 | 106 | 108 |
| Ill. | 40.0 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 108 | 111 |
| Mich. | 231.0 | 188.0 | 190.0 | 123 | 122 |
| Wis. | 194.0 | 160.0 | 158.0 | 121 | 123 |
| Minn. | 256.0 | 233.0 | 233.0 | 110 | 110 |
| Iowa | 62.0 | 58.0 | 56.0 | 107 | 111 |
| Mo. | 47.0 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 118 | 121 |
| S. Dak. | 35.0 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 106 | 113 |
| Nebr. | 86.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 113 | 113 |
| N. Cent. | 1,112.0 | 966.0 | 957.0 | 115 | 116 |
| Del. | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 105 | 105 |
| Md. | 24.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 120 | 120 |
| Va. | 83.0 | 73.0 | 76.0 | 114 | 109 |
| W. Va. | 36.0 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 100 | 109 |
| N. C. | 89.0 | 83.0 | 79.2 | 107 | 112 |
| Ky. | 51.0 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 102 | 111 |
| Tenn. | 45.0 | 43.0 | 42.0 | 105 | 107 |
| E. Cent. | 332.1 | 308.9 | 300.1 | 108 | 111 |
| S. C. | 29.0 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 104 | 112 |
| Ga. | 26.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 93 | 104 |
| Fla. | 34.0 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 113 | 109 |
| Ala. | 53.0 | 52.0 | 56.0 | 102 | 95 |
| Miss. | 26.0 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 96 | 113 |
| Ark. | 46.0 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 102 | 110 |
| La. | 47.0 | 46.0 | 43.0 | 102 | 109 |
| Okla. | 36.0 | 34.0 | 30.0 | 106 | 120 |
| Tex. | 60.0 | 60.0 | 62.0 | 100 | 97 |
| So. | 357.0 | 350.0 | 338.3 | 102 | 106 |
| N. Dak. | 165.7 | 155.0 | 165.0 | 107 | 100 |
| Kans. | 29.2 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 112 | 122 |
| Mont. | 17.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 117 | 117 |
| Idaho | 143.3 | 134.0 | 124.0 | 107 | 116 |
| Wyo. | 20.5 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 137 | 128 |
| Colo. | 82.8 | 71.0 | 69.0 | 117 | 120 |
| N. Mex. | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 129 | 145 |
| Ariz. | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 116 | 138 |
| Utah | 14.6 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 120 | 130 |
| Nev. | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 126 | 161 |
| Wash. | 45.8 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 112 | 114 |
| Oreg. | 42.9 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 116 | 123 |
| Calif. | 78.0 | 71.0 | 74.0 | 110 | 105 |
| West | 651.9 | 586.5 | 581.1 | 111 | 112 |
| U. S. | 3,160.0 | 2,844.7 | 2,793.4 | 111 | 113 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

SWEETPOTATOES: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested planted acreage 1943 | Estimated planted acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1943 of 1942 | 1943 of 1941 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| N. J. | 17 | 16 | 15 | 106 | 113 |
| N. E. | 17 | 16 | 15 | 106 | 113 |
| Ind. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Ill. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Iowa | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 |
| Mo. | 9 | 9 | 8 | 100 | 112 |
| N. Cent. | 17 | 17 | 16 | 100 | 106 |
| Del. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Md. | 10 | 9 | 8 | 111 | 125 |
| Va. | 32 | 32 | 33 | 100 | 97 |
| N. C. | 72 | 72 | 80 | 100 | 90 |
| Ky. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 100 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 45 | 44 | 53 | 102 | 85 |
| E. Cent. | 178 | 176 | 193 | 101 | 92 |
| S. C. | 62 | 62 | 55 | 100 | 113 |
| Ga. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 100 | 100 |
| Fla. | 19 | 19 | 18 | 100 | 106 |
| Ala. | 94 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 100 |
| Miss. | 70 | 73 | 68 | 96 | 103 |
| Ark. | 24 | 25 | 23 | 96 | 104 |
| La. | 83 | 82 | 85 | 101 | 98 |
| Okla. | 13 | 13 | 12 | 100 | 108 |
| Tex. | 60 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 100 |
| South | 530 | 533 | 520 | 99 | 102 |
| Kans. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Calif. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 100 |
| West | 15 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. | 757 | 757 | 759 | 100 | 100 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.

## Vegetables

The suggested national acreages of commercial truck crops for winter-spring harvest are presented in a summary table. A similar table for summer-fall acreages and tentative distributions of all acreages by States and by seasons for each crop is carried in a separate vegetable supplement to this report.

The suggested acreages shown for commercial truck crops relate mostly to truck crops grown for the fresh market in the major shipping areas of the country. Local or "market-garden" areas from which the products are sold entirely in nearby cities are not covered by these data because of the difficulty of obtaining adequate and reliable information on the acreage grown. These areas make an important contribution to the total supply of vegetables in nearby markets during the summer months when local vegetables are in season. Farm gardens also make a significant contribution to the vegetable supplies of the population in the rural areas where located.

Commercial vegetables for processing are not included in the suggested acreages except for cabbage, carrots and relatively small acreages of spinach in some areas where it has not been possible to segregate the fresh and processing acreage. Kraut cabbage and canning carrots are included in these acreages because so many growers produce these crops for sale in both fresh market and processing channels. Consideration is now being given by the Department to desirable 1943 acreages of the major commercial canning vegetables. These acreages grown largely under contract will be subject in 1943 to the capacity of local facilities for transporting and processing, to allocations of tin for the 1943-44 pack and to the outlook for supplies of labor, fertilizer, insecticides and fungicides.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR WINTER AND SPRING HARVEST, WITH COMPARISONS

| Commodity | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage | | | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 | 1941 | Average 1936-40 | |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent |
| Carrots | 49,700 | 38,400 | 38,860 | 33,556 | 129 |
| Beans, lima | 12,000 | 9,600 | 12,300 | 7,710 | 125 |
| Beans, snap | 125,400 | 109,150 | 111,850 | 111,560 | 115 |
| Onions | 74,700 | 65,600 | 40,330 | 75,910 | 114 |
| Peas, green | 45,200 | 44,900 | 47,200 | 64,374 | 101 |
| Cabbage | 86,500 | 86,080 | 62,820 | 74,930 | 101 |
| Tomatoes | 138,100 | 138,100 | 116,800 | 122,560 | 100 |
| Beets | 9,150 | 9,150 | 9,670 | 8,274 | 100 |
| Spinach | 51,100 | 51,050 | 42,250 | 48,698 | 100 |
| Asparagus | 44,600 | 45,420 | 45,940 | 37,004 | 98 |
| Artichokes | 8,800 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 9,940 | 92 |
| Peppers, green | 10,450 | 12,270 | 13,270 | 11,794 | 85 |
| Lettuce | 86,100 | 101,280 | 92,780 | 86,493 | 85 |
| Watermelons | 126,300 | 152,100 | 197,800 | 199,420 | 83 |
| Eggplant | 2,300 | 2,800 | 2,000 | 2,026 | 82 |
| Celery | 18,750 | 23,130 | 21,820 | 21,410 | 81 |
| Cantaloups | 49,500 | 61,550 | 76,320 | 66,940 | 80 |
| Cucumbers | 20,500 | 26,150 | 25,600 | 28,656 | 78 |
| Cauliflower | 13,500 | 17,460 | 17,380 | 15,860 | 77 |
| Total | 972,650 | 1,003,790 | 984,990 | 1,027,115 | 97 |
| Total excluding cantaloups and watermelons | 796,850 | 790,140 | 710,870 | 760,755 | 101 |

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Gum Naval Stores

The suggested national production of gum naval stores for the season 1943-44 is 350,000 units. A unit of naval stores includes one barrel of turpentine (50 gallons) and 3-1/3 barrels of rosin (500 pounds gross weight, each). This production for 1943-44 represents an increase of 65,000 units over that in the 1941-42 season and about 6,000 units more than the 1940-41 season. It is about 75,000 units below the 6-year average (1936-37 to 1941-42). This reduction is largely the result of existing and prospectively greater shortage in labor and transportation in the naval stores belt, and likelihood of further substantial curtailment in allocations of metal for cups, gutters, and containers. Production during the 1942-43 season probably will not exceed 325,000 units. This year's late season and the labor and transportation difficulties have held down production in spite of efforts by producers to achieve the goal.

Recent price increases for turpentine and rosin, and a continuation of the gum naval stores conservation program in 1943-44, are expected to contribute to achievement of next year's production. The Farm Credit Administration and Farm Security Administration are expected to continue to aid producers in financing increased production. The gum naval stores loan and purchase programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 1943-44 have not yet come up for consideration. It is anticipated that a loan, or purchase program, or both, probably will be needed.

Estimates of production by States for 1943-44 take into account recent trends, the present situation as regards the existence of old faces that may be reinstalled, the relative recency of leases in Georgia and Florida, and the supplies of labor and materials necessary for further increases in production.

GUM NAVAL STORES: EXPECTED PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTED BY STATES, 1943-44 1/

| State | 1943-44 goal | 1941-42 2/ | 1940-41 | 6-year average 1936-37 to 1941-42 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Units | Units | Units | Units |
| S. C. 2/ | 5,900 | 3,601 | 6,040 | 10,649.5 |
| Ga. | 233,000 | 189,532 | 218,202 | 252,247.3 |
| Fla. | 77,000 | 67,322 | 86,560 | 111,272.3 |
| Ala. | 25,000 | 17,697 | 23,444 | 35,945.8 |
| Miss. | 9,000 | 5,309 | 7,870 | 11,364.7 |
| La. 3/ | 1,000 | 1,589 | 1,822 | 3,070.5 |
| U. S. | 350,000 | 285,050 | 343,938 | 424,550.2 |

1/ A naval stores year begins April 1 and ends March 31.
2/ Estimates for 1942-43 are not yet available.
3/ Includes small production in North Carolina.
4/ Includes small production in Texas.

## Hay Seed

Tentative distribution by States of suggested national production for hay seeds is indicated in the attached tables, together with the acreage at normal yields, to produce these quantities. Suggested acreages for 1943 are shown in comparison with estimated acreages for 1942 and 1941, for the United States and for those States where the seed is produced commercially. In all cases the 1942 acreage estimates are preliminary confidential forecasts and are not for publication. In some States where seed production of certain seed crops is anticipated in 1943, no past acreage data are available for comparison.

The suggested acreages for the different producing States was derived as a result of allocation of the suggested national goal for seed production, on the basis of past experience, current estimates of probable seedings this fall for 1943 harvest, and average yields per acre by States. Thus the total suggested acreage of each crop for the United States, being the sum of individual State acreages, reflects yield differences in various States. In some States where acreages harvested for seed are relatively small and where the trend has been toward smaller acreages it would be desirable if the acreage harvested for 1943 could be larger than that suggested. This is particularly true for alsike and red clover in the northeastern States.

The suggested allocations generally take into account feasibility of production as indicated in State reports covering the production capacity study where estimates of feasible production were given for these crops. In some States where cover crops are usually seeded for only cover crop or forage use, it is suggested that certain acreage be harvested for seed. This is particularly true in the case of hairy vetch in the East Central and Southern States, since it is felt that seed production should be encouraged in areas where large acreages of the crops are needed. Whether or not these acreages will be harvested for seed will depend upon price, and other considerations existing next year.

HAY SEED: SUGGESTED SEED PRODUCTION AND ACREAGES FOR HARVEST IN 1943 WITH COMPARISONS - CONTINUED

| Type and State | Suggested 1943 | | Estimated planted acreage for seed production in | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seed production | Acreage for harvest | 1942 | 1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Alfalfa | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | 200 | 4.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ohio | 1,000 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 29.0 | 48 | 155 |
| Ind. | 800 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 16.8 | 77 | 260 |
| Mich. | 2,500 | 32.0 | 50.0 | 84.0 | 38 | 64 |
| Wis. | 1,000 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 35.0 | 43 | 143 |
| Minn. | 9,000 | 107.0 | 36.0 | 72.0 | 149 | 297 |
| Iowa | 1,500 | 17.0 | 12.0 | 24.0 | 71 | 142 |
| Ill. | 400 | 6.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mo. | 400 | 6.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nebr. | 7,000 | 83.0 | 54.0 | 72.0 | 115 | 154 |
| Kans. | 10,500 | 97.0 | 104.0 | 115.0 | 84 | 93 |
| Mont. | 8,300 | 69.0 | 74.0 | 67.0 | 103 | 93 |
| Idaho | 9,000 | 58.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 193 | 387 |
| Wyo. | 7,000 | 55.0 | 17.6 | 22.0 | 250 | 313 |
| Colo. | 3,500 | 22.0 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 232 | 155 |
| N. Mex. | 800 | 4.0 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 75 | 38 |
| Ariz. | 6,500 | 23.0 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 68 | 70 |
| Utah | 7,700 | 68.0 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 227 | 252 |
| Oreg. | 1,500 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 150 | 180 |
| Calif. | 5,000 | 25.0 | 15.0 | 17.6 | 142 | 167 |
| N. Dak. | 2,000 | 33.0 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 220 | 295 |
| S. Dak. | 3,300 | 55.0 | 18.5 | 16.5 | 333 | 297 |
| Wash. | 500 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 167 | 217 |
| Okla. | 10,000 | 67.0 | 68.0 | 85.0 | 79 | 98 |
| Tex. | 600 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 44 | 50 |
| U. S. | 100,000 | 891.0 | 599.9 | 797.7 | 112 | 149 |
| Red clover | | | | | | |
| N. Y. | 500 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 46 | 62 |
| Pa. | 500 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 31.0 | 26 | 73 |
| Md. | 1,500 | 18.0 | 10.0 | 29.0 | 62 | 180 |
| Ohio | 21,000 | 350.0 | 180.0 | 225.0 | 156 | 194 |
| Ind. | 21,000 | 350.0 | 235.0 | 261.0 | 134 | 149 |
| Ill. | 16,000 | 267.0 | 164.0 | 180.0 | 148 | 163 |
| Mich. | 13,500 | 225.0 | 56.0 | 140.0 | 161 | 402 |
| Wis. | 8,000 | 111.0 | 138.0 | 213.0 | 52 | 80 |
| Minn. | 5,500 | 65.0 | 60.0 | 50.0 | 130 | 108 |
| Iowa | 9,500 | 190.0 | 156.0 | 104.0 | 183 | 121 |
| Mo. | 6,300 | 105.0 | 61.0 | 81.0 | 130 | 172 |
| Nebr. | 500 | 6.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kans. | 500 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 135 | 93 |
| Oreg. | 3,000 | 22.0 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 188 | 183 |
| Wash. | 1,000 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 133 | 148 |
| Idaho | 8,000 | 29.0 | 16.0 | 35.0 | 83 | 181 |
| Va. | 200 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 16 | 50 |
| Ky. | 1,500 | 17.0 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 94 | 86 |
| Other States 1/ | 2,000 | 22.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| U. S. | 120,000 | 1,810.0 | 1,150.0 | 1,422.6 | 127 | 157 |

Continued -

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oreg. | 6,000 | 25.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 139 | 109 |
| U. S. | 25,000 | 195.0 | 93.9 | 118.5 | 165 | 208 |
| Lespedeza 3/ | | | | | | |
| Ind. | 5,000 | 33.0 | | 24.0 | 138 | |
| Ill. | 3,000 | 17.0 | | 15.0 | 113 | |
| Mo. | 65,000 | 289.0 | | 236.0 | 122 | |
| Va. | 10,000 | 36.0 | | 27.0 | 133 | |
| N. C. | 34,000 | 170.0 | | 150.0 | 113 | |
| S. C. | 12,000 | 60.0 | | 30.0 | 200 | |
| Ga. | 5,000 | 22.0 | | 27.0 | 81 | |
| Ala. | 4,000 | 20.0 | | 15.0 | 133 | |
| Miss. | 2,000 | 18.0 | | 20.0 | 90 | |
| Ark. | 6,000 | 30.0 | | 18.0 | 167 | |
| La. | 1,000 | 7.0 | | 9.9 | 71 | |
| Ky. | 21,000 | 120.0 | | 82.0 | 146 | |
| Tenn. | 25,000 | 125.0 | | 114.0 | 110 | |
| Kans. | 7,000 | 3.0 | | 34.0 | 8 | |
| U. S. | 200,000 | 950.0 | | 801.9 | 118 | |

Continued -

HAY SEED: SUGGESTED SEED PRODUCTION AND ACREAGES FOR HARVEST IN 1943 WITH COMPARISONS - CONTINUED

| Type and State | Suggested 1943 | | Estimated planted acreage for seed production in | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seed production | Acreage for harvest | 1942 | 1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Timothy | | | | | | |
| Pa. | 700 | 5.0 | 76.0 | 4.5 | 111 | 7 |
| Ohio | 6,500 | 45.0 | 56.0 | 43.0 | 105 | 80 |
| Ind. | 2,600 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 13.8 | 130 | 97 |
| Ill. | 6,300 | 54.0 | 36.0 | 43.0 | 126 | 150 |
| Wis. | 2,200 | 16.0 | 25.0 | 21.0 | 76 | 64 |
| Minn. | 3,700 | 24.0 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 170 | 155 |
| Iowa | 37,500 | 232.0 | 226.0 | 183.0 | 127 | 103 |
| Mo. | 9,500 | 70.0 | 53.0 | 48.0 | 146 | 132 |
| Other States 4/ | 1,000 | 7.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| U. S. | 70,000 | 471.0 | 437.7 | 370.4 | 127 | 108 |

1/ Mont., Colo., S. Dak., N. C., Tenn., W. Va., Del., N. J.
2/ N. Y., Ky., Okla.
3/ State data on estimated planted acreage for seed production in 1942 will be available Nov. 13, 1942.
4/ N. Y., N. J., Oreg., Wash., Nebr., Mich., Kans.

## SUGGESTED ACREAGES

### Wheat

The suggested 1943 national acreage for wheat of 52.5 million acres is 927,000 acres less than the acreage seeded for the 1942 crop and 2.5 million acres below the 1943 allotment. Because current supplies of wheat are considerable in excess of anticipated needs, wheat producers whose lands and wquipment are suitable for growing other crops more vital in the war effort are requested to underplant their wheat allotments and utilize diverted acreage to produce more essential crops.

A major portion of the underplantings requested are in the Corn Belt and the eastern portion of the Great Plains States, where more vital crops such as soybeans, flaxseed, corn, and other feed crops are feasible alternatives to wheat. Moderate underplantings are requested in the central and western portions of the Great Plains, and in the Pacific Northwest, in order to increase or maintain production of flaxseed, dry beans, and dry peas. However, in the drier portions of these areas where wheat produces more feed per acre and per man-hour than any other crop and where alternative crops are limited, wheat producers are expected to plant their full wheat allotments. Overplantings are expected to continue in the Southeast where much of the wheat is not affected by acreage allotments. Here the seeding of wheat is recommended to provide cover and pasture. A great deal of the wheat produced is needed for feed and for home consumption.

### Rye

The suggested 1943 national acreage for rye is 3.6 million acres harvested for grain. This is 50,000 acres larger than the goal adopted for 1942, but 268,000 acres less than harvested in 1942. Record yields in 1942 tended to increase the acreage harvested and contributed toward increasing supplies above probable demand. With average yields, a 7 percent acreage reduction can be made from 1942 levels, and still allow for a substantial stock pile reserve.

Most of the reduction from 1942 acreages is suggested in the major rye-producing States, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska where yields were abnormally high and acreages exceptionally large. Because somewhat lower yields are anticipated in 1943 and an increased pressure for land for the production of more vital crops is expected, reduction in the harvested acreage of rye in these States to about the usual level is indicated. Some acreage increase is suggested in the Appalachian States because of need for increased seedings to provide cover and pasture.

WHEAT: SUGGESTED PLANTED ACREAGE FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested acreage 1943 | Official allotment 1943 | Estimated acreage 1942 1/ | Estimated acreage 1941 | Percentage 1943 allotment | Percentage 1943 of 1941 estimated acreage | Percentage 1943 of 1942 estimated acreage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 67 | 100 | 100 |
| N. Y. | 222 | 222 | 284 | 305 | 100 | 73 | 78 |
| N. J. | 69 | 52 | 69 | 72 | 133 | 96 | 100 |
| Pa. | 762 | 762 | 805 | 893 | 100 | 85 | 95 |
| N. E. | 1,055 | 1,039 | 1,160 | 1,272 | 102 | 83 | 91 |
| Ohio | 1,643 | 1,643 | 1,777 | 2,019 | 100 | 81 | 92 |
| Ind. | 1,134 | 1,412 | 1,281 | 1,489 | 80 | 76 | 89 |
| Ill. | 1,273 | 1,678 | 1,226 | 1,849 | 76 | 69 | 104 |
| Mich. | 650 | 667 | 702 | 765 | 97 | 85 | 93 |
| Wis. | 80 | 84 | 79 | 80 | 95 | 100 | 101 |
| Minn. | 1,379 | 1,439 | 1,294 | 1,543 | 89 | 83 | 99 |
| Iowa | 201 | 349 | 216 | 369 | 58 | 54 | 93 |
| Mo. | 1,405 | 1,655 | 1,002 | 1,856 | 85 | 76 | 140 |
| S. Dak. | 2,625 | 2,903 | 2,776 | 3,066 | 90 | 86 | 95 |
| Nebr. | 2,918 | 3,097 | 3,018 | 3,512 | 94 | 83 | 97 |
| N. Cent. | 13,208 | 14,927 | 13,371 | 16,548 | 88 | 80 | 99 |
| Del. | 57 | 64 | 61 | 68 | 89 | 84 | 93 |
| Md. | 300 | 341 | 323 | 367 | 88 | 82 | 93 |
| Va. | 464 | 473 | 498 | 560 | 98 | 83 | 93 |
| W. Va. | 120 | 116 | 120 | 130 | 103 | 92 | 100 |
| N. C. | 529 | 378 | 531 | 506 | 140 | 105 | 100 |
| Ky. | 366 | 366 | 432 | 441 | 100 | 83 | 85 |
| Tenn. | 375 | 336 | 375 | 387 | 112 | 97 | 100 |
| E. Cent. | 2,211 | 2,074 | 2,340 | 2,459 | 107 | 90 | 94 |
| S. C. | 293 | 152 | 293 | 253 | 193 | 116 | 100 |
| Ga. | 234 | 146 | 248 | 210 | 160 | 111 | 94 |
| Ala. | 10 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 200 | 125 | 100 |
| Miss. | 10 | 4 | 2/ | 2/ | 250 | --- | --- |
| Ark. | 35 | 49 | 36 | 35 | 71 | 100 | 97 |
| La. | 1 | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | 100 | --- | --- |
| Okla. | 3,850 | 3,935 | 4,276 | 5,030 | 98 | 77 | 90 |
| Tex. | 3,663 | 3,728 | 3,604 | 3,917 | 98 | 94 | 102 |
| South. | 8,096 | 8,020 | 8,467 | 9,453 | 101 | 86 | 96 |
| N. Dak. | 7,550 | 8,091 | 7,719 | 8,410 | 93 | 90 | 98 |
| Kans. | 11,094 | 11,234 | 10,727 | 13,091 | 99 | 85 | 103 |
| Mont. | 3,253 | 3,353 | 3,336 | 3,820 | 97 | 85 | 98 |
| Idaho | 812 | 874 | 854 | 1,016 | 93 | 80 | 95 |
| Wyo. | 244 | 273 | 250 | 260 | 89 | 94 | 98 |
| Colo. | 1,299 | 1,301 | 1,343 | 1,545 | 100 | 84 | 97 |
| N. Mex. | 312 | 316 | 326 | 358 | 99 | 87 | 96 |
| Ariz. | 32 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 100 | 100 | 114 |
| Utah | 201 | 214 | 238 | 276 | 94 | 73 | 84 |
| Nev. | 13 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 100 | 72 | 68 |
| Wash. | 1,750 | 1,767 | 1,799 | 2,148 | 99 | 81 | 97 |
| Oreg. | 720 | 783 | 739 | 841 | 92 | 86 | 97 |
| Calif. | 650 | 687 | 711 | 857 | 95 | 76 | 91 |
| West. | 27,930 | 28,938 | 28,089 | 32,672 | 97 | 85 | 99 |
| U. S. | 52,500 | 3/55,000 | 53,427 | 62,404 | 95 | 84 | 98 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942.
2/ Data not available.
3/ Column adds to 54,998 - due to statistical rounding.

RYE: SUGGESTED HARVESTED ACREAGE FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State and division | Suggested acreage 1943 | Estimated acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1943 of 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Maine | 20 | 19 | 17 | 118 | 105 |
| N. J. | 17 | 17 | 16 | 106 | 100 |
| Pa. | 56 | 58 | 57 | 98 | 97 |
| N. E. | 93 | 94 | 90 | 103 | 99 |
| Ohio | 95 | 100 | 72 | 132 | 95 |
| Ind. | 139 | 144 | 126 | 110 | 97 |
| Ill. | 57 | 59 | 56 | 102 | 97 |
| Mich. | 77 | 77 | 58 | 133 | 100 |
| Wis. | 131 | 131 | 142 | 92 | 100 |
| Minn. | 254 | 254 | 295 | 86 | 100 |
| Iowa | 27 | 27 | 20 | 135 | 100 |
| Mo. | 48 | 48 | 34 | 141 | 100 |
| S. Dak. | 650 | 803 | 653 | 100 | 81 |
| Nebr. | 375 | 435 | 372 | 101 | 86 |
| N. Cent. | 1,853 | 2,078 | 1,828 | 101 | 89 |
| Del. | 11 | 10 | 9 | 122 | 110 |
| Md. | 18 | 17 | 15 | 120 | 106 |
| Va. | 47 | 40 | 39 | 121 | 118 |
| W. Va. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 100 | 67 |
| N. C. | 51 | 45 | 49 | 104 | 113 |
| Ky. | 23 | 22 | 17 | 135 | 105 |
| Tenn. | 53 | 45 | 45 | 118 | 118 |
| E. Cent. | 207 | 185 | 178 | 116 | 112 |
| S. C. | 33 | 31 | 27 | 122 | 106 |
| Ga. | 26 | 23 | 25 | 104 | 113 |
| Okla. | 136 | 146 | 136 | 100 | 93 |
| Tex. | 17 | 25 | 17 | 100 | 68 |
| South. | 212 | 225 | 205 | 103 | 94 |
| N. Dak. | 900 | 924 | 872 | 103 | 97 |
| Kans. | 87 | 101 | 89 | 98 | 86 |
| Mont. | 47 | 48 | 45 | 104 | 98 |
| Idaho | 7 | 7 | 7 | 100 | 100 |
| Wyo. | 23 | 22 | 23 | 100 | 105 |
| Colo. | 69 | 98 | 73 | 95 | 70 |
| N. Mex. | 15 | 2/ | 2/ | | |
| Utah | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 100 |
| Wash. | 30 | 38 | 30 | 100 | 79 |
| Oreg. | 43 | 33 | 44 | 98 | 130 |
| Calif. | 10 | 11 | 10 | 100 | 91 |
| West. | 1,235 | 1,286 | 1,197 | 103 | 96 |
| U. S. | 3,600 | 3,868 | 3,498 | 103 | 93 |

1/ BAE General Crop Report as of July 1, 1942
2/ Not available.

## Cotton

Total supplies of cotton for the 1942-43 season are expected to be adequate to meet current requirements and will probably provide a substantial carry-over for use in 1943-44. Domestic supply of American cotton is about 24.0 million bales, compared with 22.6 million last season and with a 1936-40 average of 22.2 million bales. Consumption may total about 11.6 million bales in 1942-43, compared with the indicated record consumption of 11.2 million bales in 1941-42.

The supply of short-staple cotton (less than 1 inch) is very large. Farmers normally producing short-staple cotton are urged to shift to varieties longer than 1 inch, or, where practicable, to other crops for which the war need is greater.

Suggested acreages for 1943 are based in part on the need for increasing production of longer staple cotton and on the opportunities for shifting to alternative war crops, as indicated by the 1943 feasible estimates. Preliminary estimates indicate that about 90 percent of the acreage of cotton which produces a staple of less than 1 inch is located in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia and Alabama.

In States, such as Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where there are marked differences in the length of staple produced in different areas, some shifting of allotments from short to longer staple areas was assumed. Opportunities existing in the AAA program for reallocation of unused acreage allotments within States should be fully utilized to encourage increase in acreage of longer staple and to secure maximum production for the war effort.

An increase in American Egyptian cotton has been requested by the War Department to insure adequate reserves for wartime needs. Final decision has not been reached and a suggested State distribution will be announced later.

ALL COTTON (UPLAND, AMERICAN EGYPTIAN AND SEA ISLAND):
SUGGESTED ACREAGE FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| Types, by State and division | Suggested acreage 1943 | 1942 allotment | Estimated acreage | | Percentage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1942 1/ | 1941 | 1943 of 1942 estimated | 1943 of 1942 allotment |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Percent | Percent |
| Upland and Am. Egypt. | | | | | | |
| Ill. | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 83 | 83 |
| Mo. | 396 | 409 | 427 | 419 | 93 | 97 |
| N. Cent. | 401 | 415 | 433 | 424 | 93 | 97 |
| Va. | 44 | 56 | 44 | 36 | 100 | 79 |
| N. C. | 860 | 979 | 860 | 811 | 100 | 88 |
| Ky. | 15 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 94 | 75 |
| Tenn. | 700 | 801 | 731 | 690 | 96 | 87 |
| E. Cent. | 1,619 | 1,856 | 1,651 | 1,552 | 98 | 87 |
| S. C. | 1,247 | 1,352 | 1,247 | 1,232 | 100 | 92 |
| Ga. | 1,682 | 2,240 | 1,828 | 1,849 | 92 | 75 |
| Fla. | 46 | 84 | 56 | 50 | 82 | 55 |
| Ala. | 1,664 | 2,259 | 1,791 | 1,791 | 93 | 74 |
| Miss. | 2,524 | 2,673 | 2,532 | 2,458 | 100 | 94 |
| Ark. | 2,091 | 2,290 | 2,149 | 2,086 | 97 | 91 |
| La. | 1,092 | 1,258 | 1,092 | 1,071 | 100 | 87 |
| Okla. | 1,793 | 2,201 | 1,904 | 1,731 | 94 | 82 |
| Tex. | 8,066 | 9,933 | 8,523 | 8,118 | 95 | 81 |
| So. | 20,205 | 24,290 | 21,122 | 20,386 | 96 | 83 |
| Kans. | 2/ | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | | |
| N. Mex. | 131 | 118 | 137 | 122 | 96 | 111 |
| Ariz. | 270 | 194 | 278 | 253 | 97 | 139 |
| Calif. | 364 | 405 | 364 | 356 | 100 | 90 |
| West | 765 | 718 | 779 | 731 | 98 | 107 |
| Sea Island | 10 | -- | 10 | 39 | 100 | -- |
| U. S. total | 23,000 | -- | 23,995 | 23,132 | 96 | -- |

1/ Preliminary, including August 1 revision.
2/ Less than 500 acres.

## Tobacco

Production and stocks for most types of tobacco in 1942 were in accord with the consumption of the previous year. However, anticipated increases in the use of tobacco products, especially cigarettes, are expected to force reduction of manufacturers' normal inventory holdings of flue-cured and Burley during 1942-43.

In view of the need for using land and workers for production immediately essential to the war effort in 1943, changes from 1942 acreage allotments have been suggested only for the Burley type.

The suggested 1943 State acreages for flue-cured, fire-cured, dark air-cured cigar filler and binder tobaccos represent the preliminary 1943 farm acreage allotments and are identical with acreage allotments for 1942.

With normal yields in flue-cured and Burley tobaccos in 1943, there would be a continuance of the low stock situation relative to consumption, although actual carry-over would be about the same as during the 1936-40 period. Stocks of other types might be maintained at somewhat better levels, although at levels lower than manufacturers and dealers would desire.

## Sugarcane

It is suggested that 1943 acreages of sugarcane for sugar be set at approximately 300,000 acres for Louisiana, and 40,000 acres for Florida. On the basis of normal yields, production from these acreages should utilize nearly all available processing capacity.

## Fruits

Requirements for fruit supplies during and after the war point not only to need for maintaining the present aggregate tree and vine plant, but to need for providing adequate supplies of fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides to growers in order to insure largest possible production of these fruits.

Unless applications of fertilizer--especially of nitrates—are continued, production will be drastically curtailed within a short time. Spray materials must be made available to protect crops during the growing season. Otherwise, much of the production will be destroyed or damaged by insects and diseases. Also steps to insure adequate labor supplies for cultural, harvesting, and processing operations will be necessary if maximum production is to be attained and the goals for processed fruits reached. Transportation problems will arise in some areas, which will call for measures to prevent wastage because of delays in moving fruit to consumers or processors. Since certain types of farm equipment will be less plentiful next year than now, greater care will have to be exercised in the use of this equipment. In addition, some provision will need to be made for a supply of repair parts.

Fruit production in 1942, amounting to more than 15 million tons for the 11 principal fruits (apples, apricots, cherries, figs, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, grapes, oranges, grapefruit and lemons), is ample to fill present requirements, but is not excessive. This crop is 5 percent larger than last year and more than 12 percent above average production for the 6 years ending in 1941, when surplus removal programs often were found necessary.

Next year's fruit requirements for the military forces and for lend-lease shipment will exceed those of the present year, and civilian demand for fruits probably will increase still further. Civilian and governmental needs are expected to require maximum supplies of fruits for the duration of war. Moreover, for some time after the war, substantial European outlets for American fruits appear likely, because fruit areas in European and Mediterranean countries have been seriously affected by unfavorable weather and lack of proper cultural care. Of course, lack of adequate shipping facilities and imposition of controls over foreign trade after the war would seriously obstruct post-war expansion of fruit exports.

To obtain 1943-44 production of dried fruits sufficient for essential civilian needs (set at levels considerable below average consumption during recent years) and governmental requirements, more fruit would have to be dried than during the previous year. About 15 percent more would have to be dried than during the past 5 years. Similarly, to meet civilian and governmental requirements for canned fruits, record crops of canning fruits and special emphasis upon maximum use of such production for canning would be necessary. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements for both canned and dried fruits in the 1943-44 season, fruit production would have to be much higher than can be expected, even under favorable conditions.

Because of large military and lend-lease requirements, the probable shortage of tinplate, and the scarcity of many other materials, outlets for drying and freezing fruits should be used whenever possible. As much as possible of the remaining fruit should be shipped for fresh consumption. All quantities that cannot be efficiently utilized in other forms should be canned, to prevent wastage.

Assuming normal growing conditions, present trends in bearing surfaces of the trees and vines indicate an aggregate production of the 11 major fruit crops next season at about the 1941-42 level, but about 5 percent less than the 1942-43 crop. Production of deciduous fruits and grapes would approximate the 1936-41 average, while the citrus fruit crop would exceed its 1936-41 average by more than one-fifth.

Relatively low returns to berry growers in 1942, accompanied by rising labor costs and increasing difficulty of obtaining sufficient labor, resulted in reduced cultural care and some acreage abandonment, particularly in strawberries. Consideration should be given to the desirability of encouraging increased packs of frozen berries in 1943, particularly in view of the probably shortage of canned fruits and fruit juices.

## Dried Fruits

An average pack of dried fruits of all grades was produced in 1942 with prunes and raisins contributing more than 80 percent of the 560,000-ton total. These supplies approximate governmental requirements and essential civilian needs. Production of raisins in 1942 was increased substantially as a result of the War Production Board Order M-205-A, limiting use of raisin grapes to the making of raisins in all instances where practicable. Furthermore, maximum production of dried fruits was encouraged by price-support measures.

Total 1943-44 dried fruit requirements for military and lend-lease are much larger than this year. Export requirements are substantially greater than usual. Furthermore, because of a reduction in civilian supplies of canned fruits and juices, civilian demand for dried fruits will increase. Clearly, every effort needs to be made to assure maximum production of dried fruits next year. To encourage such production, it may prove advisable to limit the 1943 pack of canned apples, apricots, and California Freestone peaches to governmental needs, and to continue restriction on uses of raisin grapes. Any program to assure maximum production of dried fruits must be announced well in advance of the season, so that additional drying facilities will be provided where necessary.

## Canned Fruits

The total 1942 pack of canned fruit and fruit juices, according to current estimates, is about 86 million cases (No. 2½ can basis). About 25 percent of this pack probably will be bought for military and lend-lease requirements, leaving a smaller quantity available for civilians and reserve stocks than consumers would readily purchase at current ceiling prices. Governmental requirements are two-thirds larger this year than last. Also, the 1942 pack is already very large, although not excessive in terms of total requirements. In view of these facts, it appears that the 1943 pack of canned fruits and fruit juices probably could not be increased to meet both governmental requirements and civilian "needs." Among the most important limiting factors are the Government's need for dried fruit, and the shortage of steel for cans.

Suggested packs of canned fruit and fruit juices for 1943 are based upon the premises (1) that drying outlets will be used to the maximum because of large governmental demand for dried fruits, and because drying uses little critical materials and (2) that supplies of tinplate will be made available to can fruits for governmental requirements and limited civilian needs. On this basis, it is suggested that tinplate be allocated to canners for certain crops, on a basis that assures the canning of all production that cannot be efficiently used in other channels. It is suggested further that canning of all other fruits be restricted to governmental orders. The tree crops so restricted can be marketed in other forms, it is believed, provided dehydration and other facilities are available well ahead of harvest time.

Thus, the canning of maximum quantities of clingstone peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, grapefruit juice, and combination citrus juice should be encouraged in 1943. Canning of all other fruits and fruit juices should be confined to governmental needs, unless additional canning is required to prevent wastage. For many of these commodities, the limitation in pack below this year's level will be relatively small. If shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice to this country are maintained, and if all fruit which cannot be used in other forms is canned, the total pack in 1943-44 will be sufficient to supply all governmental requirements and will make available for civilians a quantity equal to about 60 percent of the average consumed during the past five seasons.

TOBACCO: SUGGESTED 1943 ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS WITH COMPARISONS 1/

| Type of tobacco and State | Suggested acreage allotment for 1943 (preliminary) 2/ | Estimated harvested acreage 1942 3/ | Estimated harvested acreage 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Flue-cured | | | |
| Ala. | 500 | 200 | 300 |
| Fla. | 15,170 | 14,000 | 11,300 |
| Ga. | 81,063 | 70,000 | 64,000 |
| N. C. | 564,388 | 540,000 | 488,000 |
| S. C. | 94,249 | 90,000 | 81,000 |
| Va. | 85,797 | 82,000 | 73,000 |
| Total | 841,167 | 796,200 | 717,600 |
| Burley | | | |
| Ala. | 184 | 100 | 100 |
| Ark. | 93 | --- | --- |
| Ga. | 150 | --- | --- |
| Ill. | 42 | --- | --- |
| Ind. | 11,826 | 9,800 | 8,500 |
| Kans. | 496 | 400 | 300 |
| Ky. | 291,983 | 252,000 | 245,000 |
| Mo. | 6,240 | 5,500 | 5,400 |
| N. C. | 8,846 | 6,800 | 6,200 |
| Ohio | 15,076 | 12,300 | 11,600 |
| Okla. | 9 | --- | --- |
| S. C. | 111 | --- | --- |
| Tenn. | 70,149 | 57,000 | 54,000 |
| Va. | 11,682 | 9,200 | 8,800 |
| W. Va. | 4,463 | 3,300 | 2,900 |
| Total | 421,350 | 356,400 | 342,800 |
| Maryland | 42,900 | 41,500 | 40,300 |
| Fire-cured | | | |
| Ill. | 15 | --- | --- |
| Ky. | 33,415 | 31,200 | 31,200 |
| Mo. | 13 | --- | --- |
| Tenn. | 35,176 | 32,600 | 32,200 |
| Va. | 16,056 | 14,200 | 13,700 |
| Total | 84,675 | 78,000 | 77,100 |
| Dark Air-cured | | | |
| Ind. | 382 | 400 | 400 |
| Ky. | 30,989 | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| Mo. | 7 | --- | --- |
| Tenn. | 4,702 | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| Va. | 3,100 | 2,800 | 2,600 |
| Total | 39,180 | 33,000 | 32,800 |
| Filler and Binder | | | |
| Conn. | 11,715 | 10,200 | 11,000 |
| Ill. | 15 | --- | --- |
| Ind. | 17 | --- | --- |
| Mass. | 5,190 | 4,000 | 5,200 |
| Minn. | 779 | 600 | 600 |
| N. H. | 33 | --- | --- |
| N. Y. | 1,360 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Ohio | 17,649 | 10,500 | 12,600 |
| Pa. | 30,989 | 35,000 | 35,700 |
| Vt. | 30 | --- | --- |
| Wis. | 24,905 | 20,300 | 22,200 |
| Total | 92,682 | 81,600 | 88,500 |

1/ Excludes cigar wrapper, Puerto Rican, and Georgia-Florida sun-grown cigar leaf.
2/ 1942 acreage allotments under AAA programs, except Marylandand Burley which are the committee's recommendations.
3/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-30

For Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

Vegetable Supplement, Tentative 1943 State Food Production Goals

Copies of the report on Agricultural Production for 1943, Suggested State and Regional Distribution of Tentative Goals, were sent to you under Memorandum No. 975-29. The attached vegetable acreage supplement to that report should be given the same consideration.

On October 21, suggested acreages for winter vegetables were sent to ten states. The figures for winter vegetables in the Supplement are the same as those sent out on October 21.

The acreages contained in the Supplement apply to the acreages of commercial vegetables only and correspond to the acreages of commercial vegetables as published by the Department. Acreages of canning vegetables are not included, except as these are a part of the commercial vegetable acreages. The acreage of carrots and beets represent the production for both processing and fresh use. Acreages of other crops are primarily those for fresh market. The acreages of vegetables planted solely for nearby consumption are in no case included. The policy of the Department is to encourage production near the point of consumption and to encourage family gardens. Consequently, the suggested acreages would not affect any of your garden programs.

These acreages are suggested in view of the production situation as it now appears. I realize that changing conditions may require modification of these acreages in particular areas.

Grover B. Hill

Assistant Secretary

Attachment

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State USDA War Boards, Administrators and Chiefs of Bureaus, and Directors of State Experiment Stations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-31

For Chairman and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Developing Transportation Programs

The County Farm Transportation Committees which were appointed by and are responsible to the County USDA War Boards, in accordance with Memorandum 975-26, have completed their first big job, that of assisting farmers in filling out applications for Certificates of War Necessity required of all truck operators by O.D.T. General Order No. 21. Preliminary reports indicate that the job has been well done.

The continuing job, that of keeping our essential farm traffic moving, must have full attention from now on. This job will be carried out by the County Farm Transportation Committees which through joint agreement with the Office of Defense Transportation are charged with the responsibility of developing community transportation plans for farm cars, trucks and trailers.

Prior to the establishment of the County Farm Transportation Committees, several Department agencies and other groups organized and had in operation plans and in some cases had set up committees to work on local transportation problems. The results accomplished by these groups have been commendable and should be utilized by the County Farm Transportation Committees in working out community programs.

In working out effective transportation programs the State War Boards and the County Farm Transportation Committees also should make use of available knowledge and experience in transportation matters of personnel in the Department of Agriculture. Department agencies represented on War Boards, which have transportation personnel available, shall assist State War Boards and County Farm Transportation Committees in developing effective transportation programs. Other Government agencies are also cooperating in the transportation program.

The Office of Defense Transportation is: (1) directing its examiners to consult and confer, so far as practicable, with the County Farm Transportation Committees when they begin their review of the Certificates of War Necessity; (2) referring applications for new trucks for agricultural purposes to the County Farm Transportation Committees for review and recommendation, and (3) establishing Industry Transportation Committees as outlined in the O.D.T. release of October 16. They will call upon the State War Board and the County Farm Transportation Committees for fact finding assistance in preparing industry transportation plans.

NATIONAL DEFENSE 1-1

The Office of Price Administration, at the Department's invitation, is instructing its local War Price and Rationing Boards to call upon the County Farm Transportation Committees for assistance in processing applications for supplemental gasoline rations and applications for tires, tubes, and recapping services for farm cars, trucks, tractors, and implements.

The Office of Civilian Defense in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration will undertake to carry through the program for the establishment and maintenance of the formation of group plans covering general occupation driving and have instructed their local councils to call upon the County Farm Transportation Committees for assistance in this work. In areas where there are no defense councils active in this field, the County Farm Transportation Committee should work closely with the local War Price and Rationing Board in developing car sharing plans. Development of group riding in connection with defense plants employing more than 100 people is assigned to the Highway Traffic Advisory Committees of the War Department.

Further information and instructions for developing local transportation programs will be transmitted to War Board chairmen.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.

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Further information and instructions for developing local transportation programs will be transmitted to War Board chairmen.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.

## COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR MARKET 1/

Consideration of desirable acreages of commercial truck crops for 1943 involves about 21 crops and 38 producing States. These crops, in the order of the number of acres grown in 1942, are tomatoes, watermelons, cabbage, snap beans, lettuce, onions, cantaloups, asparagus, green peas, spinach, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers, celery, cauliflower, green peppers, lima beans, beets, artichokes, eggplant, and kale.

The commercial acreage of the above crops grown for fresh market consumption in 1942 totals 1,738,000 acres, compared with 1,728,000 acres in 1941, and with the 5-year (1936-40) average of 1,765,000 acres. Because of favorable growing conditions in 1942, the yield per acre was unusually high for most of these crops. Total production this season will be about 8 percent larger than in 1941, and 10 percent more than the 5-year average production. Prices received by growers have exceeded the 5-year average for all vegetables and except in the cases of cabbage and early-season onions, have been considerably higher than in 1941.

In normal times, growers would respond to the high price levels of 1942 by planting larger acreages of most of these crops in 1943. However, transportation facilities, labor supplies, farm wages, shipping containers, production machinery, fertilizer, and spray materials will present difficulties having an important bearing on plantings for 1943. Because of these, it is important that early consideration be given to desirable acreages of these perishable food crops, through measures that will offset some of the obstacles to adequate production.

It is recognized that some of these obstacles, despite any efforts that may be made to modify them, may curtail acreage and production in 1943, although their effects cannot be forecast precisely. Under the circumstances it seemed necessary to recommend shifts in acreage between various crops as one method of obtaining adequate acreages of the more needed vegetables. As a basis of the acreage recommendations, the following considerations and assumptions were taken into account:

1. The Nation's war effort requires a diet consisting of a full variety and quantity of fresh vegetables. If meat is rationed, as now seems probable, a full selection and ample supply of fresh vegetables is needed to bolster the Nation's morale and food supply.

2. Indications are that vegetables grown for the fresh market may have about the usual amount of competition from canned vegetables. A record pack of canned vegetables is indicated for the coming season. Military and lease-lend requirements are expected to be between one-quarter and one-third of the total pack of the major vegetables. The supply of canned vegetables for civilians will be about equivalent to the average supply available for the 5-year period (1936-40), but less than in 1941. Civilian supply will be augmented by an increased volume of home canning. Increased consumer purchasing power will be an additional drain on the supplies of both fresh and processed vegetables.

3. Difficulties are probable in the transportation of vegetables from producing areas to consumers. Shipments by motortruck probably will be restricted by the tire shortage and by regulations designed to conserve rubber and gasoline. Apparently there is no immediate prospect of a shortage in refrigerator cars, but locomotives may not be available to pull these cars when needed. Railroads are now using all available locomotives and new equipment is hard to get.

   Availability of enough transportation equipment to move these products during the coming season will depend in no small degree upon prompt loading and unloading of cars and upon the speedy inauguration of adequate truck conservation programs. Areas hitherto dependent upon itinerant truckers should set up concentration markets where small lots can be assembled in sufficient volume to be moved in carload or large truck-load lots, thereby making it possible to utilize both cars and trucks as efficiently as possible. Truckers will not be able to wander from farm to farm and area to area seeking loads. But if equipment is used as

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1/ Commercial truck crops for market, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, do not include vegetables grown in local producing areas that are often referred to as "market garden" acreage.

efficiently as possible, facilities should be ample next season for moving all products that make significant contributions to a satisfactory diet.

4. The agricultural labor situation is critical in many commercial truck crop areas, and with the rising demand for manpower by the armed forces and industry, probably will become more acute as the war goes on. At present, a reduction in next season's acreages is threatened for those crops having the larger labor requirements.

5. Substitution of tractors and modern machinery for hand labor probably will not be significant in 1943, because of difficulty in obtaining new machinery.

6. Although some difficulty in obtaining wood crates is expected, it is assumed that adequate supplies of shipping containers will be available.

7. Nitrogenous fertilizer may be limited in supply but priority probably will be given to its use on vegetable crops. It is assumed that the supply of spray materials will be adequate.

8. The seed situation does not appear to be serious, except for a few kinds, particularly onions and carrots. Prices of certain vegetable seeds have increased greatly over the 1941 level.

9. Prices received by growers in 1942 and earlier years have been taken into account in considering the possibility of obtaining suggested increases in acreage for 1943. In general, farm prices of vegetables during the 1942 season have been high compared with prices in recent years. The favorable price level ordinarily would encourage increased planting of most vegetables for the season now about to begin. Offsetting this influence, however, are farmers' doubts concerning availability of needed labor and transportation. Prices for cabbage and early onions were the chief exceptions to the generally favorable level of prices. Price-support should be considered only where the needed acreage is considerably greater than that expected. An early announcement as to price supports would appear desirable for cabbage, onions, and carrots.

Aside from the considerations listed above, the recommendations were guided by the following broad principles:

1. The desire to insure supplies of major vegetables, at least equal to the production of recent years.

2. The necessity of lightening the transportation load. This necessity underlies the recommendation to decrease acreages of less essential crops produced at great distances from consuming centers.

3. The necessity of decreasing labor requirements by shifting, insofar as possible, from crops that have large labor requirements to those which can be produced and harvested with less labor.

4. The feasibility of obtaining increases in acreage for individual crops.

## Winter and Spring Vegetables

Because of the year-round production of commercial vegetables, with clearly defined winter-producing areas, the acreages for winter and spring harvest are considered separately from acreages planted for summer and fall harvest. Slightly more than half the total commercial acreage in the country in 1942 was grown for winter and spring harvest in the following 10 States: California, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Arizona, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

For the 19 vegetable crops combined, the suggested acreage of winter and spring vegetables for 1943 is 3 percent less than the 1942 harvested acreage. But excluding cantaloups and watermelons, which are harvested mostly in the early summer, the suggested 1943 acreage of winter and spring vegetables is 1 percent larger than that of 1942 and 5 percent above the 5-year average. The aggregate acreage (excluding cantaloups and watermelons) totals 797,000 for 1943, compared with 790,000 in 1942 and the 5-year average of 761,000.

The major increases in the winter and spring acreages are recommended for carrots, green lima beans, snap beans, and onions, in order named. Significant decreases are suggested for cauliflower, cucumbers, cantaloups, celery, eggplant, watermelons, lettuce, and green peppers, in order given. The recommended acreages for green peas, cabbage, tomatoes, beets, spinach, and asparagus are little different if any, from acreages harvested in 1942. Some difficulty may be experienced in obtaining the suggested increases for certain crops, or even in maintaining acreages at the 1942 level. Following is the list of the more important crops with brief suggestions regarding the acreage of each:

CARROTS: Winter and spring carrot crops are produced mostly in California, Texas, and Arizona. Growers' prices in 1942 were 49 percent above the 5-year (1936-40) average for a crop which was 16 percent larger than average. Since carrots are a desirable food which is less bulky and less perishable than many other vegetables, a material increase in production seems justified. Increases in all producing States are suggested. For the whole group of States, the suggested acreage for 1943 is 29 percent larger than that of 1942. Under average growing conditions, this acreage would produce a crop 28 percent larger than harvested in 1942. It is recommended that the tops be removed before shipping in order to economize in use of transportation facilities.

If it is not feasible to expand processing facilities a price supporting program may be necessary to obtain the suggested acreage increases.

GREEN LIMA BEANS: Under average growing conditions the suggested 25 percent increase in acreage would yield a crop about one-half larger than both the average crop and the 1942 crop. This increase seems justified, however, because of the high nutritional value of this vegetable and also because the acreage is grown in States (Fla., Ga., S.C. and N.C.) that are relatively near consumption centers. The favorable prices received in 1942 probably will stimulate some increase in acreage for 1943.

SNAP BEANS: Acreage and production in 1942 were slightly below average and the prices received by growers were 59 percent above average. A 15 percent increase in acreage and production in 1943 seems necessary to meet consumer requirements. More than half of this acreage would be located in Florida, and only 6 percent of it would be outside the Southern States. If surpluses develop, the excess probably could be diverted to canning plants.

ONIONS: Production of early and intermediate onions in Texas, California, Louisiana, and Georgia, was large in 1942 (24 percent above average). Prices received by growers during the last half of the season in Texas and Georgia were low. It was necessary for the Government to assist growers by making purchases for relief and designating onions as a Victory Food Special.

A 1943 onion supply about 12 percent above average, but 10 percent below 1942 production, seems desirable for consumption requirements. Under average growing conditions, production of this supply would require a 14 percent increase over the 1942 acreage. Unless steps are taken to encourage growers to increase plantings in 1943 it is probable that acreage will be decreased, particularly in Texas and Georgia.

CABBAGE: Because of the low prices paid growers for the bumper cabbage crop of 1942, growers probably will reduce their acreage in 1943. It seems desirable, however, to maintain acreage at the 1942 level, to assure an adequate supply in 1943. Exceptionally high yields per acre were partly responsible for the big crop of 1942. With average yields, the 1942 acreage would have produced a crop 20 percent smaller than was actually obtained, but 16 percent above the 5-year average. A crop 20 percent smaller than in 1942 probably could be marketed at fairly good prices, considering the high level of consumer purchasing power.

Maintenance of cabbage acreage at the 1942 level probably will require some assurance of a price supporting nature.

SPINACH: Most of the early spinach acreage is situated in Texas, with small acreages in California and Louisiana. Because of the large acreage and a high yield per acre, a bumper crop was produced in 1942. A smaller acreage is in prospect for 1943 because of the high price of seed and high labor costs in relation to 1942 prices received by growers.

It is believed, however, that acreage should be maintained at the 1942 level, to insure an ample supply of this green leafy vegetable. Such an acreage would be only 5 percent above average. Under average growing conditions, this acreage would produce a crop 7 percent larger than the 1936-40 average.

GREEN PEAS, BEETS, AND TOMATOES: Prices were good for these crops in 1942 and acreages probably will be maintained in 1943. For green peas, it is suggested that more of the acreage be grown in southern States, near consuming centers, and that a small decrease be made in California. For beets, an acreage the same as that of 1942 would produce, with average yields, a crop 10 percent above average. Tomato growers probably will try to increase acreage in 1943. It is suggested, however, that acreage be held at the 1942 level in all States because of the semi-luxury nature of "green-wraps." Average yields on this acreage would produce a crop 16 percent larger than that of 1942 and 10 percent above average.

ASPARAGUS AND ARTICHOKES: Acreage for 1943 is already planted.

OTHER WINTER AND SPRING CROPS: Decreased plantings, ranging from 15 to 23 percent below 1942 acreages, are recommended for other winter and spring vegetables. These include green peppers, lettuce, watermelons, eggplant, celery, cantaloups, cucumbers, and cauliflower. Decreases are suggested for all these crops in almost every producing State, although the most drastic cuts are recommended for areas distant from consuming centers. Some of these winter vegetables are in the semi-luxury class. The others, although popular in the American diet, are believed to be less essential than those vegetables for which suggested acreages are larger than or equal to 1942 plantings. By decreasing acreages in these crops, transportation facilities will be conserved for use by the more essential foods.

PRODUCTION: On the combined acreage suggested in 1943 for all commercial winter and spring vegetables, average growing conditions would yield a total tonnage 10 percent less than the large production of 1942 and 2 percent smaller than the 5-year (1936-40) average. If watermelons and cantaloups are excluded from the totals, tonnage would be 7 percent under the 1942 production, but 9 percent above the average.

## Summer and Fall Vegetables

Commercial or shipping acreage of summer and fall vegetables in 1942 was slightly less than half the total commercial vegetable acreage in the country. These crops are grown commercially in 33 States, including some summer and fall crops also grown in 6 of the winter vegetable States.

Aggregate acreage of the 20 summer and fall vegetable crops suggested for 1943 is 2 percent larger than 1942 acreage, and 1 percent above the 5-year average. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, aggregate acreage of the remaining crops is 4 percent larger than in 1942 and is 7 percent above average. Total suggested acreage for these crops (excluding cantaloups and watermelons) is 664,000 acres for 1943, compared with 636,000 acres in 1942 and the 5-year average of 618,000 acres.

As for winter and spring vegetables, substantial acreage increases are suggested for carrots, snap beans, and lima beans. A moderate increase is suggested in onion acreage. Increases are also recommended for kale, beets, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, and spinach. It is recommended that acreages in green peas and asparagus remain about the same as in 1942. Decreases in acreage are believed desirable for celery, cucumbers, watermelons, cantaloups, lettuce, eggplant, cauliflower, and green peppers, in the order named.

CARROTS: Because the late crop furnishes most of the carrots for canning, and military requirements of canned carrots will be large, a substantial increase in production is recommended. Suggested production is about one-third larger than the crop of 1942. For producing this crop, a 35 percent increase in acreage above 1942 is recommended. Increases are suggested for each State and particularly for States in which decreases in celery acreage are recommended. Canning operations probably will take care of the surplus production, if any.

KALE: This green leafy crop of relatively small acreage is produced near consuming centers. Substantial increase in acreage is necessary to insure production of average volume.

SNAP BEANS: This is an important summer and fall crop grown throughout the northern States and in a number of southern and western States. Because of a 10-percent increase in acreage and exceptionally good yields in 1942, supplies in most States have been abundant. But these supplies have been absorbed readily into consumption at good prices. An equally large production seems essential for 1943, and a 17-percent increase in acreage is recommended. This acreage, under average growing conditions, would produce a crop slightly larger than that of 1942. Should surplus supplies develop, these probably could be diverted to canning plants.

GREEN LIMA BEANS: This is a crop of relatively small acreage grown near the centers of consumption. A 15-percent increase in acreage seems necessary to insure a crop as large as in 1942 and 1941.

BEETS: This crop also involves a small acreage grown nearby consuming centers. The suggested increase of 12 percent in the 1943 acreage seems necessary to maintain supplies in line with those of 1942.

SWEET CORN: The fresh market acreage of sweet corn is mostly in New Jersey and New York. A 12-percent acreage increase seems necessary under average growing conditions to produce a crop in line with those of 1942 and 1941.

TOMATOES: Tomatoes are an important summer and fall crop, with a wide distributio Increases in acreage are suggested for virtually every State, but the most pronounced increases are recommended for States near the eastern centers of consumption. Because of the high yields per acre obtained in 1941 and 1942, an over-all acreage increase of 11 percent is suggested for 1943, to maintain the level of production of the last two seasons. Any surplus production probably could be diverted to canning plants.

CABBAGE: In acreage and tonnage, cabbage is the most important summer and fall vegetable. It is also a valuable source of vitamin C. It seems essential to maintain the production of this crop at a relatively high level.

Although an average acreage was planted in 1942, high yields per acre resulted in a crop 15 percent above average and 7 percent larger than production in 1941. Prices of late domestic cabbage have been low because of the reluctance of kraut packers to make open-market purchases. Consideration of a desirable production for 1943 must take into account the uncertainty regarding kraut packers' operations, since these packers usually utilize about half of the late domestic cabbage crop.

Desirable acreages are suggested for three categories of the cabbage crop. For the summer or intermediate crop, a 4-percent acreage increase seems necessary to maintain production at the 1942 level, which was about equal to the 5-year average production.

For the late domestic crop, which is harvested and marketed during the late summer and fall, an 8 percent increase in acreage is recommended. This acreage, under average growing conditions, would produce a crop 7-percent smaller than in 1942 and 10-percent smaller than in 1941, but about 5 percent above average. If kraut packers fail to take the usual proportion of this production, some type of price supporting program may be necessary.

For the late Danish or winter storage crop, a 10-percent increase in acreage is recommended. This acreage, under average growing conditions, would produce a crop 10 percent smaller than that of 1942, but 21 percent larger than average. This increase over average production seems justified because of possible restrictions in transportation facilities for competing early cabbage from Texas and Florida.

For the total summer and fall cabbage the suggested acreage for 1943 is 8 percent larger than that of 1942. Probable production is 7 percent smaller than in 1942, but is 6 percent above the average production.

ONIONS: For the intermediate or summer crop, a 9-percent decrease from the exceptionally large acreage of 1942 is recommended. This acreage, under average growing conditions, would yield a crop even larger than that of 1942, and 24 percent above average.

For the late, or storage crop, a 10-percent increase in acreage is suggested. Under average growing conditions this acreage would yield a crop 6 percent larger than in 1942 and 13 percent more than average. It is believed, however, that this production would be absorbed without any price supporting measures.

The over-all picture is for a summer and late onion acreage 7 percent larger than that of 1942 and for probable production 6 percent larger than the crop of 1942 and 13 percent above average.

SPINACH AND GREEN PEAS: Although slight increases in acreage are suggested, production in 1943 probably will be somewhat less than in 1942 because of the good yields per acre obtained this season. Compared with average production, the 1943 crop of peas probably will be smaller, whereas spinach production is likely to be considerably larger.

ASPARAGUS: The acreage for harvest in 1943 is already planted and probably will not differ greatly from that of 1942.

OTHER SUMMER AND FALL CROPS: As in the case of winter and spring vegetables, acreage decreases are suggested in certain crops that seem less important than those discussed above. With the exception of celery, cucumbers, watermelons, and cantaloups, however, the recommended decreases are less drastic than those suggested in winter and spring producing areas. More moderate decreases are recommended for green peppers, cauliflower, eggplant, and lettuce, because most of the summer and fall acreages are nearer to centers of consumption than are winter and spring producing areas.

PRODUCTION: Including cantaloups and watermelons, the combined acreage of summer and fall vegetables suggested for 1943 would yield, under average growing conditions, a tonnage 8 percent smaller than in 1942, but 2 percent larger than average. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, combined tonnage of the remaining crops would be 9 percent less than production in 1942, but 7 percent above average.

## Total Acreage and Production
## (Winter, Spring, Summer, and Fall)

Including cantaloups and watermelons, the suggested total acreage for harvest in 1943 is 1 percent less than the 1942 acreage and is 3 percent under the 5-year (1936-40) average. Excluding these two crops, the suggested acreage of the remaining 19 crops is 2 percent greater than in 1942 and is 6 percent above average.

The estimated tonnage of production from this suggested acreage, assuming average growing conditions in 1943 and including cantaloups and watermelons, is 9 percent under the production of 1942 and about the same as the 5-year average. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, the estimated tonnage is 7 percent under the 1942 production, but is 8 percent above average.

Commercial Truck Crops: Suggested total acreage for harvest, with comparisons

| Commodity | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage | | | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 | 1941 | Average 1936-40 | |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent |
| Carrots | 66,100 | 50,570 | 49,550 | 42,486 | 131 |
| Kale | 1,100 | 900 | 1,100 | 1,080 | 122 |
| Beans, lima | 19,200 | 15,850 | 18,750 | 13,100 | 121 |
| Beans, snap | 205,400 | 177,270 | 173,610 | 173,720 | 116 |
| Corn, sweet | 50,000 | 44,600 | 43,000 | 44,000 | 112 |
| Onions | 144,800 | 130,830 | 96,430 | 137,340 | 111 |
| Cabbage | 211,100 | 201,380 | 181,300 | 190,900 | 105 |
| Tomatoes | 238,100 | 227,900 | 201,570 | 203,440 | 104 |
| Beets | 12,750 | 12,350 | 12,770 | 11,074 | 103 |
| Peas, green | 83,200 | 82,710 | 94,610 | 116,284 | 101 |
| Spinach | 75,600 | 75,120 | 64,350 | 71,133 | 101 |
| Asparagus | 88,930 | 89,750 | 87,720 | 70,014 | 99 |
| Artichokes | 8,800 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 9,940 | 92 |
| Peppers, green | 19,750 | 22,020 | 23,020 | 20,584 | 90 |
| Lettuce | 138,000 | 161,660 | 158,870 | 157,233 | 85 |
| Eggplant | 3,500 | 4,200 | 3,500 | 3,196 | 83 |
| Watermelons | 174,300 | 209,040 | 267,630 | 269,600 | 83 |
| Cauliflower | 27,500 | 33,390 | 32,800 | 29,850 | 82 |
| Cantaloups | 84,500 | 102,780 | 123,220 | 116,480 | 82 |
| Cucumbers | 33,500 | 43,770 | 42,570 | 43,216 | 77 |
| Celery | 33,750 | 42,470 | 41,690 | 40,050 | 79 |
| Total | 1,719,880 | 1,738,160 | 1,728,060 | 1,764,725 | 99 |
| Total excluding cantaloups and watermelons | 1,461,080 | 1,426,340 | 1,337,210 | 1,378,645 | 102 |

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Commercial Truck Crops: Suggested acreages for winter and spring harvest, with comparisons

| Commodity | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage | | | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 | 1941 | Average 1936-40 | |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent |
| Carrots | 49,700 | 38,400 | 38,360 | 33,556 | 129 |
| Beans, lima | 12,000 | 9,600 | 12,300 | 7,710 | 125 |
| Beans, snap | 125,400 | 109,150 | 111,850 | 111,560 | 115 |
| Onions | 74,700 | 65,600 | 40,330 | 75,910 | 114 |
| Peas, green | 45,200 | 44,900 | 47,200 | 64,374 | 101 |
| Cabbage | 86,500 | 86,080 | 62,820 | 74,930 | 101 |
| Tomatoes | 138,100 | 138,100 | 116,800 | 122,560 | 100 |
| Beets | 9,150 | 9,150 | 9,670 | 8,274 | 100 |
| Spinach | 51,100 | 51,050 | 42,250 | 48,698 | 100 |
| Asparagus | 44,600 | 45,420 | 45,940 | 37,004 | 98 |
| Artichokes | 8,800 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 9,940 | 92 |
| Peppers, green | 10,450 | 12,270 | 13,270 | 11,794 | 85 |
| Lettuce | 86,100 | 101,280 | 92,780 | 86,493 | 85 |
| Watermelons | 126,300 | 152,100 | 197,800 | 199,420 | 83 |
| Eggplant | 2,300 | 2,800 | 2,000 | 2,026 | 82 |
| Celery | 13,750 | 23,130 | 21,820 | 21,410 | 81 |
| Cantaloups | 49,500 | 61,550 | 76,320 | 66,940 | 80 |
| Cucumbers | 20,500 | 26,150 | 25,600 | 28,656 | 78 |
| Cauliflower | 13,500 | 17,460 | 17,380 | 15,860 | 77 |
| Total | 972,650 | 1,003,790 | 984,990 | 1,027,115 | 97 |
| Total excluding cantaloups and watermelons | 796,850 | 790,140 | 710,870 | 760,755 | 101 |

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Commercial Truck Crops: Suggested acreages for summer and fall harvest, with comparisons

| Commodity | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage | | | Percentage 1943 of 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1942 | 1941 | Average 1936-40 | |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent |
| Carrots | 16,400 | 12,170 | 10,690 | 8,930 | 135 |
| Kale | 1,100 | 900 | 1,100 | 1,080 | 122 |
| Beans, snap | 80,000 | 68,120 | 61,760 | 62,160 | 117 |
| Beans, lima | 7,200 | 6,250 | 6,450 | 5,390 | 115 |
| Beets | 3,600 | 3,200 | 3,100 | 2,800 | 112 |
| Corn, sweet | 50,000 | 44,600 | 43,000 | 44,000 | 112 |
| Tomatoes | 100,000 | 89,800 | 84,770 | 80,880 | 111 |
| Cabbage | 124,600 | 115,300 | 118,480 | 115,970 | 108 |
| Onions | 70,100 | 65,230 | 56,100 | 61,430 | 107 |
| Spinach | 24,500 | 24,070 | 22,100 | 22,440 | 102 |
| Peas, green | 38,000 | 37,810 | 47,410 | 51,910 | 101 |
| Asparagus | 44,330 | 44,330 | 41,780 | 33,010 | 100 |
| Peppers, green | 9,300 | 9,750 | 9,750 | 8,790 | 95 |
| Cauliflower | 14,000 | 15,930 | 15,420 | 13,990 | 88 |
| Eggplant | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,170 | 86 |
| Lettuce | 51,900 | 60,380 | 66,090 | 70,740 | 86 |
| Cantaloups | 35,000 | 41,230 | 46,900 | 49,540 | 85 |
| Watermelons | 48,000 | 56,940 | 69,330 | 70,180 | 84 |
| Celery | 15,000 | 19,340 | 19,370 | 18,640 | 78 |
| Cucumbers | 13,000 | 17,620 | 16,970 | 14,560 | 74 |
| Total | 747,230 | 734,370 | 743,070 | 737,610 | 102 |
| Total excluding cantaloups and watermelons | 664,230 | 636,200 | 626,340 | 617,890 | 104 |

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COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State | Sug-gested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Artichokes | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 8,800 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 9,940 | 8,800 | | 92 | | 92 |
| Asparagus | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 35,000 | 35,820 | 35,940 | 26,004 | 35,000 | | 98 | | |
| Oreg. | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 980 | | 1,200 | | 100 | |
| Wash. | 8,600 | 8,600 | 8,000 | 4,760 | | 8,600 | | 100 | |
| Total | 44,800 | 45,620 | 45,040 | 31,744 | 35,000 | 9,800 | 98 | 100 | 98 |
| Ill. | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,700 | 3,800 | | 4,900 | | 100 | |
| Iowa | 530 | 530 | 530 | 320 | | 530 | | 100 | |
| Mich. | 3,450 | 3,450 | 3,000 | 2,190 | | 3,450 | | 100 | |
| Total | 8,880 | 8,880 | 8,230 | 6,310 | | 8,880 | | 100 | 100 |
| Del. | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,240 | | 1,350 | | 100 | |
| Md. | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,500 | 2,440 | | 2,700 | | 100 | |
| Mass. | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,960 | | 1,800 | | 100 | |
| N. J. | 16,500 | 16,500 | 15,000 | 12,480 | | 16,500 | | 100 | |
| Pa. | 3,300 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 2,840 | | 3,300 | | 100 | |
| Total | 25,650 | 25,650 | 24,450 | 20,960 | | 25,650 | | 100 | 100 |
| Ga. | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 2,320 | 1,600 | | 100 | | |
| S. C. | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,300 | 8,680 | 8,000 | | 100 | | |
| Total | 9,600 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 9,600 | | 100 | | 100 |
| U. S. | 88,930 | 89,750 | 87,720 | 70,014 | 44,600 | 44,330 | 98 | 100 | 99 |
| Beans, lima* | | | | | | | | | |
| Md. | 1,500 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,040 | | 1,500 | | 115 | |
| N. J. | 4,500 | 3,900 | 4,200 | 3,300 | | 4,500 | | 115 | |
| Total | 6,000 | 5,200 | 5,400 | 4,340 | | 6,000 | | 115 | 115 |
| Fla. | 6,300 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 3,500 | 6,300 | | 126 | | |
| Ga. | 2,000 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 1,210 | 2,000 | | 125 | | |
| N. C. | 1,700 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,560 | 1,700 | | 121 | | |
| S. C. | 2,000 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 1,440 | 2,000 | | 125 | | |
| Va. | 1,200 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | | 1,200 | | 114 | |
| Total | 13,200 | 10,650 | 13,350 | 8,760 | 12,000 | 1,200 | 125 | 114 | 124 |
| U. S. | 19,200 | 15,850 | 18,750 | 13,100 | 12,000 | 7,200 | 125 | 115 | 121 |

* A goal crop for which it is desired to maintain or increase acreage.

- Continued -

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Sug-gested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Beans, snap* | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 7,200 | 5,750 | 6,450 | 7,180 | 7,200 | | 125 | | |
| | 5,300 | 4,500 | 4,100 | 4,490 | | 5,300 | | 118 | 122 |
| Colo. | 2,100 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 2,820 | | 2,100 | | 131 | |
| Total | 14,600 | 11,850 | 12,550 | 14,490 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 125 | 121 | 123 |
| Ill. | 1,700 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,660 | | 1,700 | | 121 | |
| Mich. | 1,000 | 810 | 810 | 970 | | 1,000 | | 123 | |
| Total | 2,700 | 2,210 | 2,510 | 2,630 | | 2,700 | | 122 | 122 |
| Del. | 200 | 120 | 110 | 110 | | 200 | | 167 | |
| Md. | 6,500 | 5,490 | 5,040 | 4,710 | | 6,500 | | 118 | |
| N. J. | 12,700 | 10,800 | 10,000 | 11,440 | | 12,700 | | 118 | |
| N. Y. | 11,600 | 10,100 | 7,750 | 4,900 | | 11,600 | | 115 | |
| Pa. | 3,700 | 3,200 | 3,150 | 3,020 | | 3,700 | | 116 | |
| Total | 34,700 | 29,710 | 26,050 | 24,180 | | 34,700 | | 117 | 117 |
| Ala. | 1,100 | 900 | 1,000 | 800 | 1,100 | | 122 | | |
| Ark. | 3,000 | 2,600 | 2,100 | 2,320 | | 3,000 | | 115 | |
| Fla. | 69,000 | 61,000 | 62,500 | 58,940 | 69,000 | | 113 | | |
| Ga. | 4,800 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 4,380 | 4,800 | | 120 | | |
| | 3,300 | 2,800 | 2,400 | 2,270 | | 3,300 | | 118 | 119 |
| La. | 7,800 | 6,900 | 7,300 | 9,080 | 7,800 | | 113 | | |
| | 3,400 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 3,360 | | 3,400 | | 113 | 113 |
| Miss. | 5,500 | 5,000 | 4,300 | 4,540 | 5,500 | | 110 | | |
| | 1,200 | 1,000 | 900 | 850 | | 1,200 | | 120 | 112 |
| N. C. | 12,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 12,380 | 12,000 | | 120 | | |
| | 4,500 | 3,800 | 4,200 | 4,430 | | 4,500 | | 118 | 120 |
| S. C. | 10,000 | 8,400 | 8,000 | 7,180 | 10,000 | | 119 | | |
| | 3,400 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 1,600 | | 3,400 | | 113 | 118 |
| Tenn. | 3,800 | 3,300 | 2,700 | 2,060 | | 3,800 | | 115 | |
| Tex. | 8,000 | 7,200 | 6,300 | 7,080 | 8,000 | | 111 | | |
| Va. | 12,600 | 10,600 | 9,600 | 11,150 | | 12,600 | | 119 | |
| Total | 153,400 | 133,500 | 132,500 | 132,420 | 118,200 | 35,200 | 114 | 117 | 115 |
| U. S. | 205,400 | 177,270 | 173,610 | 173,720 | 125,400 | 80,000 | 115 | 117 | 116 |
| Beets* | | | | | | | | | |
| N. J. | 2,400 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 1,790 | | 2,400 | | 109 | |
| Pa. | 800 | 700 | 600 | 450 | | 800 | | 114 | |
| Total | 3,200 | 2,900 | 2,700 | 2,240 | | 3,200 | | 110 | 110 |
| La. | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,500 | | 100 | | |
| N. C. | 200 | 200 | 150 | 254 | 200 | | 100 | | |
| S. C. | 350 | 350 | 320 | 160 | 350 | | 100 | | |
| Tex. | 7,100 | 7,100 | 7,800 | 6,260 | 7,100 | | 100 | | |
| Va. | 400 | 300 | 400 | 560 | | 400 | | 133 | |
| Total | 9,550 | 9,450 | 10,070 | 8,834 | 9,150 | 400 | 100 | 133 | 101 |
| U. S. | 12,750 | 12,350 | 12,770 | 11,074 | 9,150 | 3,600 | 100 | 112 | 103 |

* A goal crop for which it is desired to maintain or increase acreage.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943
WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Sug-gested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Cabbage* 1/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 700 | 680 | 300 | 100 | 700 | | 103 | | |
| Calif. | 8,300 | 8,250 | 7,100 | 7,540 | 8,300 | | 101 | | |
| Colo. | 4,300 | 4,050 | 3,940 | 4,890 | | 4,300 | | 106 | |
| N. Mex. | 1,300 | 1,300 | 850 | 880 | | 1,300 | | 100 | |
| Oreg. | 1,700 | 1,650 | 1,550 | 1,440 | | 1,700 | | 103 | |
| Utah | 500 | 450 | 450 | 440 | | 500 | | 111 | |
| Wash. | 2,070 | 2,070 | 1,900 | 1,560 | | 2,070 | | 100 | |
| Total | 18,870 | 18,450 | 16,090 | 16,850 | 9,000 | 9,870 | 101 | 104 | 102 |
| Ill. | 2,800 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 3,020 | | 2,800 | | 104 | |
| Ind. | 3,700 | 3,500 | 4,300 | 3,050 | | 3,700 | | 106 | |
| Iowa | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,180 | | 1,300 | | 100 | |
| Mich. | 7,800 | 7,200 | 7,500 | 6,510 | | 7,800 | | 108 | |
| Minn. | 2,600 | 2,370 | 2,280 | 2,900 | | 2,600 | | 110 | |
| Mo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,180 | | 1,000 | | 100 | |
| Ohio | 4,000 | 3,850 | 4,700 | 4,770 | | 4,000 | | 104 | |
| Wis. | 15,600 | 14,000 | 15,600 | 14,660 | | 15,600 | | 111 | |
| Total | 38,800 | 35,920 | 39,380 | 37,270 | | 38,800 | | 108 | 108 |
| Md. | 2,900 | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,840 | | 2,900 | | 107 | |
| N. J. | 9,100 | 8,400 | 7,700 | 6,720 | | 9,100 | | 108 | |
| N. Y. | 36,970 | 33,650 | 34,100 | 30,800 | | 36,970 | | 110 | |
| Pa. | 10,400 | 9,500 | 9,200 | 10,100 | | 10,400 | | 109 | |
| Total | 59,370 | 54,250 | 53,600 | 50,460 | | 59,370 | | 109 | 109 |
| Ala. | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,280 | 1,100 | | 100 | | |
| Fla. | 18,000 | 18,000 | 10,000 | 10,580 | 18,000 | | 100 | | |
| Ga. | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,500 | 2,020 | 2,800 | | 100 | ( | 101 |
| | 1,100 | 1,050 | 850 | 1,480 | | 1,100 | | 105) | |
| Ky. | 260 | 260 | 260 | 270 | | 260 | | 100 | |
| La. | 5,200 | 5,200 | 4,600 | 4,880 | 5,200 | | 100 | | |
| Miss. | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,000 | 6,840 | 7,500 | | 100 | | |
| N. C. | 3,600 | 3,300 | 2,620 | 2,270 | 3,600 | | 109 | ( | 106 |
| | 5,800 | 5,600 | 6,200 | 6,000 | | 5,800 | | 104) | |
| S. C. | 3,300 | 3,250 | 3,600 | 4,700 | 3,300 | | 102 | | |
| Tenn. | 4,000 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 3,700 | | 4,000 | | 103 | |
| Tex. | 36,000 | 36,000 | 24,000 | 34,720 | 36,000 | | 100 | | |
| Va. | 5,400 | 4,800 | 5,400 | 7,580 | | 5,400 | | 112 | |
| Total | 94,060 | 92,760 | 72,230 | 86,320 | 77,500 | 16,560 | 100 | 106 | 101 |
| U. S. | 211,100 | 201,380 | 181,300 | 190,900 | 86,500 | 124,600 | 100 | 108 | 105 |
| Carrots* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 5,000 | 4,050 | 2,200 | 1,694 | 5,000 | | 123 | | |
| Calif. | 27,000 | 22,400 | 22,900 | 20,964 | 27,000 | | 121 | | |
| Colo. | 1,500 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 890 | | 1,500 | | 136 | |
| Idaho | 300 | 260 | 260 | | | 300 | | 115 | |
| Oreg. | 900 | 750 | 700 | 750 | | 900 | | 120 | |
| Utah | 500 | 450 | 300 | | | 500 | | 111 | |
| Wash. | 1,000 | 900 | 750 | 620 | | 1,000 | | 111 | |
| Total | 36,200 | 29,910 | 28,110 | 24,918 | 32,000 | 4,200 | 121 | 121 | 121 |

* A goal crop for which it is desired to maintain or increase acreage.

- Continued -

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Carrots* Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ill. | 200 | 150 | 150 | 210 | | 200 | | 133 | |
| Ind. | 150 | 110 | 100 | 130 | | 150 | | 136 | |
| Mich. | 1,100 | 900 | 670 | 750 | | 1,100 | | 122 | |
| Minn. | 300 | 200 | 240 | 240 | | 300 | | 150 | |
| Ohio | 1,100 | 910 | 700 | 580 | | 1,100 | | 121 | |
| Total | 2,850 | 2,270 | 1,860 | 1,910 | | 2,850 | | 126 | 126 |
| N. J. | 3,400 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,780 | | 3,400 | | 148 | |
| N. Y. | 4,800 | 3,360 | 2,800 | 2,250 | | 4,800 | | 143 | |
| Pa. | 1,000 | 700 | 620 | 520 | | 1,000 | | 143 | |
| Total | 9,200 | 6,360 | 5,720 | 4,550 | | 9,200 | | 145 | 145 |
| La. | 2,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,040 | 2,800 | | 147 | | |
| N. C. | 200 | 150 | 60 | 118 | 200 | | 133 | | |
| Tex. | 14,700 | 9,900 | 11,700 | 8,740 | 14,700 | | 148 | | |
| Va. | 150 | 80 | 100 | 210 | | 150 | | 188 | |
| Total | 17,850 | 12,030 | 13,860 | 11,108 | 17,700 | 150 | 148 | 188 | 148 |
| U. S. | 66,100 | 50,570 | 49,550 | 42,486 | 49,700 | 16,400 | 129 | 135 | 131 |
| Cantaloups 2/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 10,000 | 12,500 | 16,300 | 10,830 | 10,000 | | 80 | | |
| Calif. | 25,000 | 33,750 | 38,420 | 38,590 | 25,000 | | 74 | | |
| Colo. | 5,500 | 6,650 | 5,500 | 8,960 | | 5,500 | | 83 | |
| N. Mex. | 500 | 560 | 760 | 1,120 | | 500 | | 89 | |
| Oreg. | 600 | 750 | 850 | 770 | | 600 | | 80 | |
| Utah | 350 | 400 | 1,500 | 870 | | 350 | | 87 | |
| Wash. | 1,350 | 1,700 | 1,650 | 2,020 | | 1,350 | | 79 | |
| Total | 43,300 | 56,310 | 64,930 | 63,160 | 35,000 | 8,300 | 76 | 83 | 77 |
| Ill. | 700 | 850 | 1,140 | 1,080 | | 700 | | 82 | |
| Ind. | 5,200 | 6,200 | 8,000 | 7,660 | | 5,200 | | 84 | |
| Iowa | 700 | 800 | 950 | 690 | | 700 | | 88 | |
| Kans. | 400 | 450 | 450 | 400 | | 400 | | 89 | |
| Mich. | 3,300 | 4,000 | 4,600 | 4,910 | | 3,300 | | 82 | |
| Ohio | 500 | 570 | 600 | 740 | | 500 | | 88 | |
| Total | 10,800 | 12,870 | 15,740 | 15,480 | | 10,800 | | 84 | 84 |
| Del. | 2,400 | 2,800 | 3,300 | 3,560 | | 2,400 | | 86 | |
| Md. | 5,800 | 6,600 | 7,500 | 8,620 | | 5,800 | | 88 | |
| N. J. | 3,000 | 3,500 | 3,800 | 4,240 | | 3,000 | | 86 | |
| N. Y. | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | 2,200 | | 88 | |
| Total | 13,400 | 15,400 | 17,100 | 16,420 | | 13,400 | | 87 | 87 |
| Ark. | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 2,160 | | 1,300 | | 87 | |
| Fla. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 440 | 500 | | 100 | | |
| Ga. | 5,200 | 5,700 | 9,500 | 7,640 | 5,200 | | 91 | | |
| N. C. | 6,000 | 6,200 | 7,800 | 5,880 | 6,000 | | 97 | | |
| Okla. | 1,200 | 1,400 | 2,000 | 1,740 | | 1,200 | | 86 | |
| S. C. | 2,800 | 2,900 | 3,800 | 3,560 | 2,800 | | 97 | | |
| Total | 17,000 | 18,200 | 25,400 | 21,420 | 14,500 | 2,500 | 95 | 86 | 93 |
| U. S. | 84,500 | 102,780 | 123,220 | 116,480 | 49,500 | 35,000 | 80 | 85 | 82 |

* A goal crop for which it is desired to maintain or increase acreage.

- Continued -

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943
WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Sug-gested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Cauliflower | | | | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 800 | 960 | 430 | 370 | 800 | | 83 | | |
| Calif. | 12,200 | 15,950 | 16,600 | 15,310 | 12,200 | | 76 | | |
| Colo. | 2,900 | 3,500 | 3,200 | 3,160 | | 2,900 | | 83 | |
| Oreg. | 550 | 580 | 620 | 860 | | 550 | | 95 | |
| Wash. | 400 | 400 | 800 | 910 | | 400 | | 100 | |
| Total | 16,850 | 21,390 | 21,650 | 20,610 | 13,000 | 3,850 | 77 | 86 | 79 |
| N. J. | 2,450 | 2,800 | 2,700 | 1,880 | | 2,450 | | 88 | |
| N. Y. | 7,700 | 8,650 | 8,100 | 7,180 | | 7,700 | | 89 | |
| Total | 10,150 | 11,450 | 10,800 | 9,060 | | 10,150 | | 89 | 89 |
| Tex. | 500 | 550 | 350 | 180 | 500 | | 91 | | 91 |
| U. S. | 27,500 | 33,390 | 32,800 | 29,850 | 13,500 | 14,000 | 77 | 88 | 82 |
| Celery | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 11,250 | 13,230 | 12,720 | 14,050 | 11,250 | | 85 | | |
| Colo. | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,520 | 1,330 | | 1,000 | | 77 | |
| Oreg. | 400 | 550 | 600 | 520 | | 400 | | 73 | |
| Utah | 500 | 600 | 550 | 440 | | 500 | | 83 | |
| Wash. | 300 | 400 | 800 | 840 | | 300 | | 75 | |
| Total | 13,450 | 16,080 | 16,190 | 17,180 | 11,250 | 2,200 | 85 | 77 | 84 |
| Ind. | 170 | 180 | 210 | 270 | | 170 | | 94 | |
| Mich. | 5,500 | 7,400 | 7,650 | 6,330 | | 5,500 | | 74 | |
| Ohio | 1,130 | 1,510 | 1,580 | 1,360 | | 1,130 | | 75 | |
| Total | 6,800 | 9,090 | 9,440 | 7,960 | | 6,800 | | 75 | 75 |
| N. J. | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,800 | | 1,700 | | 85 | |
| N. Y. | 3,500 | 4,500 | 4,120 | 4,780 | | 3,500 | | 78 | |
| Pa. | 800 | 900 | 840 | 970 | | 800 | | 89 | |
| Total | 6,000 | 7,400 | 6,960 | 7,550 | | 6,000 | | 81 | 81 |
| Fla. | 7,500 | 9,900 | 9,100 | 7,360 | 7,500 | | 76 | | 76 |
| U. S. | 33,750 | 42,470 | 41,690 | 40,050 | 18,750 | 15,000 | 81 | 78 | 79 |
| Corn, sweet | | | | | | | | | |
| N. J. | 27,000 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 24,000 | | 27,000 | | 112 | |
| N. Y. | 23,000 | 20,600 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 23,000 | | 112 | |
| U. S. | 50,000 | 44,600 | 43,000 | 44,000 | | 50,000 | | 112 | 112 |
| Cucumbers | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 1,300 | 1,500 | 2,100 | 2,210 | 1,300 | | 87 | | 87 |
| Ill. | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,020 | | 1,000 | | 67 | |
| Mich. | 700 | 1,120 | 1,120 | 720 | | 700 | | 62 | |
| Total | 1,700 | 2,620 | 2,620 | 1,740 | | 1,700 | | 65 | 65 |

- Continued -

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Cucumbers - Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | |
| Del. | 1,200 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,790 | | 1,200 | | 75 | |
| Md. | 2,350 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,700 | | 2,350 | | 78 | |
| N. J. | 2,450 | 3,200 | 3,000 | 2,920 | | 2,450 | | 77 | |
| N. Y. | 2,800 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 2,680 | | 2,800 | | 78 | |
| Total | 8,800 | 11,400 | 11,200 | 10,090 | | 8,800 | | 77 | 77 |
| Ala. | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 1,310 | 1,000 | | 77 | | |
| Ark. | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 940 | | 1,000 | | 71 | |
| Fla. | 7,000 | 9,700 | 8,800 | 6,820 | 7,000 | | 72 | | |
| Ga. | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 1,550 | 1,000 | | 87 | ( | 73 |
| | 800 | 1,300 | 1,250 | 700 | | 800 | | 62) | |
| La. | 900 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 926 | 900 | | 82 | ( | 78 |
| | 500 | 700 | 700 | 680 | | 500 | | 71) | |
| N. C. | 3,200 | 3,800 | 3,600 | 4,200 | 3,200 | | 84 | | |
| S. C. | 3,800 | 4,500 | 5,500 | 5,920 | 3,800 | | 84 | | |
| Tex. | 2,300 | 3,100 | 1,800 | 5,720 | 2,300 | | 74 | | |
| Va. | 200 | 200 | 200 | 410 | | 200 | | 100 | |
| Total | 21,700 | 28,250 | 26,650 | 29,176 | 19,200 | 2,500 | 78 | 69 | 77 |
| U. S. | 35,500 | 43,770 | 42,570 | 43,216 | 20,500 | 13,000 | 78 | 74 | 77 |
| Eggplant | | | | | | | | | |
| N. J. | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,170 | | 1,200 | | 86 | 86 |
| Fla. | 1,900 | 2,300 | 1,800 | 1,570 | 1,900 | | 83 | | |
| Tex. | 400 | 500 | 200 | 456 | 400 | | 80 | | |
| U. S. | 3,500 | 4,200 | 3,500 | 3,196 | 2,300 | 1,200 | 82 | 86 | 83 |
| Kale | | | | | | | | | |
| Va. | 1,100 | 900 | 1,100 | 1,080 | | 1,100 | | 122 | 122 |
| Lettuce | | | | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 32,000 | 38,700 | 37,100 | 31,368 | 32,000 | | 83 | | |
| Calif. | 46,000 | 54,200 | 48,800 | 50,720 | 46,000 | | 85 | ( | 84 |
| | 34,500 | 41,400 | 46,000 | 52,700 | | 34,500 | | 83) | |
| Colo. | 4,300 | 5,000 | 4,500 | 4,850 | | 4,300 | | 86 | |
| Idaho | 1,800 | 2,100 | 3,600 | 2,120 | | 1,800 | | 86 | |
| N. Mex. | 600 | 800 | 500 | 400 | | 600 | | 75 | |
| Oreg. | 1,800 | 2,100 | 2,220 | 1,570 | | 1,800 | | 86 | |
| Wash. | 2,000 | 2,190 | 2,500 | 3,110 | | 2,000 | | 91 | |
| Total | 123,000 | 146,490 | 145,220 | 146,838 | 78,000 | 45,000 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| N. J. | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,500 | 2,060 | | 2,900 | | 100 | |
| N. Y. | 3,300 | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,310 | | 3,300 | | 103 | |
| Pa. | 350 | 340 | 370 | 310 | | 350 | | 103 | |

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943
WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Sug-gested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Peas, green* | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 26,000 | 27,400 | 28,500 | 38,670 | 26,000 | | 95 | ( | 96 |
| | 6,900 | 6,850 | 11,450 | 15,220 | | 6,000 | | 101) | |
| Colo. | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 12,420 | | 18,000 | | 100 | |
| Idaho | 2,100 | 2,050 | 4,700 | 5,860 | | 2,100 | | 102 | |
| N. Mex. | 300 | 310 | 310 | 700 | | 300 | | 97 | |
| Oreg. | 700 | 650 | 850 | 840 | | 700 | | 108 | |
| Utah | 300 | 300 | 300 | 1,380 | | 300 | | 100 | |
| Wash. | 1,600 | 1,600 | 3,000 | 4,420 | | 1,600 | | 100 | |
| Total | 55,900 | 57,160 | 67,110 | 79,510 | 26,000 | 29,900 | 95 | 100 | 98 |
| Md. | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | | 200 | | 100 | |
| N. J. | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 2,670 | | 1,800 | | 100 | |
| N. Y. | 5,000 | 4,950 | 5,450 | 5,150 | | 5,000 | | 101 | |
| Total | 7,000 | 6,950 | 7,500 | 8,070 | | 7,000 | | 101 | 101 |
| Fla. | 3,800 | 3,500 | 3,000 | 6,120 | 3,800 | | 109 | | |
| Ga. | 3,500 | 3,200 | 4,200 | 3,850 | 3,500 | | 109 | | |
| La. | 1,000 | 900 | 900 | 1,054 | 1,000 | | 111 | | |
| Miss. | 1,500 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 2,460 | 1,500 | | 115 | | |
| N. C. | 1,700 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 3,060 | 1,700 | | 106 | | |
| S. C. | 3,500 | 3,200 | 3,600 | 4,200 | 3,500 | | 109 | | |
| Tex. | 4,200 | 3,800 | 4,000 | 4,960 | 4,200 | | 110 | | |
| Va. | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 3,000 | | 1,100 | | 100 | |
| Total | 20,300 | 18,600 | 20,000 | 28,704 | 19,200 | 1,100 | 110 | 100 | 109 |
| U. S. | 83,200 | 82,710 | 94,610 | 116,284 | 45,200 | 38,000 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Peppers, green: | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 2,300 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,230 | | 2,300 | | 84 | 84 |
| N. J. | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 6,560 | | 7,000 | | 100 | 100 |
| Fla. | 5,000 | 5,800 | 7,200 | 6,920 | 5,000 | | 86 | | |
| La. | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1,130 | 700 | | 88 | | |
| Miss. | 200 | 220 | 220 | 210 | 200 | | 91 | | |
| N. C. | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 1,700 | 2,200 | | 88 | | |
| S. C. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 114 | 150 | | 100 | | |
| Tex. | 2,200 | 2,800 | 2,500 | 1,720 | 2,200 | | 79 | | |
| Total | 10,450 | 12,270 | 13,270 | 11,794 | 10,450 | | 85 | | 85 |
| U. S. | 19,750 | 22,020 | 23,020 | 20,584 | 10,450 | 9,300 | 85 | 95 | 90 |
| Spinach* | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 3,000 | 2,950 | 2,300 | 2,670 | 3,000 | | 102 | | |
| Colo. | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,700 | 1,310 | | 1,900 | | 100 | |
| Wash. | 1,200 | 1,150 | 1,140 | 870 | | 1,200 | | 104 | |
| Total | 6,100 | 6,000 | 5,640 | 4,850 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

* A goal crop for which it is desired to maintain or increase acreage.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS - Continued

| State | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spinach*- Contd. | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Ill. | 700 | 670 | 670 | 680 | | 700 | | 104 | |
| Mo. | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,750 | 1,910 | | 1,800 | | 100 | |
| Total | 2,500 | 2,470 | 2,420 | 2,590 | | 2,500 | | 101 | 101 |
| Md. | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 1,460 | | 2,600 | | 100 | |
| N. J. | 3,200 | 3,200 | 2,800 | 2,920 | | 3,200 | | 100 | |
| N. Y. | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,140 | 3,200 | | 3,300 | | 100 | |
| Pa. | 4,300 | 4,200 | 4,100 | 3,400 | | 4,300 | | 102 | |
| Total | 13,400 | 13,300 | 12,540 | 10,980 | | 13,400 | | 101 | 101 |
| Ark. | 800 | 750 | 700 | 1,220 | | 800 | | 107 | |
| La. | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,668 | 1,500 | | 100 | | |
| Okla. | 1,700 | 1,500 | 500 | 1,850 | | 1,700 | | 113 | |
| Tex. | 44,000 | 44,300 | 35,400 | 41,560 | 44,000 | | 99 | | |
| Va. | 2,600 | 2,300 | 2,550 | 2,800 | 2,600 | | 113 | | |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,620 | | 3,000 | | 100 | |
| Total | 53,600 | 53,350 | 43,750 | 52,718 | 48,100 | 5,500 | 100 | 105 | 100 |
| U. S. | 75,600 | 75,120 | 64,350 | 71,138 | 51,100 | 24,500 | 100 | 102 | 101 |
| Tomatoes* | | | | | | | | | |
| Calif. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 13,120 | 15,000 | | 100 | ( | 101 |
| | 13,500 | 13,350 | 13,700 | 13,450 | | 13,500 | | 101) | |
| Colo. | 2,800 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 2,260 | | 2,800 | | 108 | |
| Oreg. | 1,300 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,330 | | 1,300 | | 118 | |
| Utah | 400 | 350 | 300 | 650 | | 400 | | 114 | |
| Wash. | 1,400 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,370 | | 1,400 | | 117 | |
| Total | 34,400 | 33,600 | 34,300 | 32,180 | 15,000 | 19,400 | 100 | 104 | 102 |
| Ill. | 2,700 | 2,300 | 1,910 | 1,750 | | 2,700 | | 117 | |
| Ind. | 9,200 | 7,900 | 6,900 | 5,680 | | 9,200 | | 116 | |
| Iowa | 600 | 500 | 460 | 560 | | 600 | | 120 | |
| Mich. | 4,300 | 3,700 | 3,400 | 3,340 | | 4,300 | | 116 | |
| Mo. | 7,100 | 6,500 | 5,800 | 5,250 | | 7,100 | | 109 | |
| Ohio | 2,700 | 2,300 | 2,250 | 2,320 | | 2,700 | | 117 | |
| Total | 26,600 | 23,200 | 20,720 | 18,900 | | 26,600 | | 115 | 115 |
| Del. | 300 | 300 | 250 | 210 | | 300 | | 100 | |
| Md. | 9,200 | 8,000 | 6,900 | 6,080 | | 9,200 | | 115 | |
| N. J. | 12,500 | 11,000 | 10,500 | 11,600 | | 12,500 | | 114 | |
| N. Y. | 10,500 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 8,060 | | 10,500 | | 109 | |
| Pa. | 3,300 | 2,700 | 2,400 | 2,050 | | 3,300 | | 122 | |
| Total | 35,800 | 31,600 | 29,650 | 28,000 | | 35,800 | | 113 | 113 |
| Ark. | 4,300 | 4,300 | 3,300 | 2,960 | | 4,300 | | 100 | |
| Fla. | 38,000 | 38,000 | 25,000 | 35,260 | 38,000 | | 100 | | |
| Ga. | 4,800 | 4,800 | 5,200 | 5,300 | 4,800 | | 100 | | |
| Ky. | 2,900 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 2,300 | | 2,900 | | 116 | |
| La. | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,300 | 3,000 | 3,600 | | 100 | | |
| Miss. | 6,000 | 6,000 | 4,400 | 8,820 | 6,000 | | 100 | | |
| N. C. | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,800 | 2,280 | 2,400 | | 100 | | |
| S. C. | 5,500 | 5,500 | 6,300 | 6,780 | 5,500 | | 100 | | |
| Tenn. | 6,800 | 5,900 | 6,300 | 6,900 | | 6,800 | | 115 | |
| Tex. | 62,800 | 62,800 | 54,800 | 48,000 | 62,800 | | 100 | | |
| Va. | 4,200 | 3,700 | 3,200 | 2,760 | | 4,200 | | 114 | |
| Total | 141,300 | 139,500 | 116,900 | 124,360 | 123,100 | 18,200 | 100 | 111 | 101 |
| U. S. | 238,100 | 227,900 | 201,570 | 203,440 | 138,100 | 100,000 | 100 | 111 | 104 |

* A goal crop for which it is desired to maintain or increase acreage.

Continued -

## COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943 WITH COMPARISONS

| State | Sug-gested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Harvested acreage 1941 | Harvested acreage Average 1936-40 | 1943 acreage for Winter and spring harvest | 1943 acreage for Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Winter and spring harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Summer and fall harvest | 1943 as a percentage of 1942 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Watermelons 6/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Ariz. | 1,800 | 2,500 | 1,800 | 1,460 | 1,300 | | 72 | | |
| Calif. | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 6,800 | 4,000 | | 80 | | 83 |
| | 6,400 | 7,600 | 10,900 | 9,750 | | 6,400 | | 84 | |
| Colo. | 700 | 840 | 800 | 1,030 | | 700 | | 83 | |
| Oreg. | 450 | 550 | 800 | 750 | | 450 | | 82 | |
| Wash. | 750 | 900 | 1,200 | 1,010 | | 750 | | 83 | |
| Total | 14,100 | 17,390 | 20,600 | 20,800 | 5,300 | 8,300 | 77 | 84 | 81 |
| Ill. | 3,600 | 4,300 | 5,300 | 6,460 | | 3,600 | | 84 | |
| Ind. | 8,500 | 10,300 | 9,400 | 8,520 | | 8,500 | | 83 | |
| Iowa | 800 | 850 | 1,130 | 1,760 | | 800 | | 94 | |
| Mo. | 6,300 | 7,500 | 11,500 | 12,900 | | 6,300 | | 84 | |
| Total | 19,200 | 22,950 | 27,330 | 29,640 | | 19,200 | | 84 | 84 |
| Del. | 2,300 | 2,800 | 3,300 | 2,780 | | 2,300 | | 82 | |
| Md. | 2,600 | 3,300 | 3,900 | 3,300 | | 2,600 | | 79 | |
| N. J. | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,460 | | 1,000 | | 83 | |
| Total | 5,900 | 7,300 | 8,200 | 7,540 | | 5,900 | | 81 | 81 |
| Ala. | 8,000 | 9,800 | 13,000 | 13,160 | 8,000 | | 82 | | |
| Ark. | 2,400 | 2,700 | 3,400 | 5,200 | | 2,400 | | 89 | |
| Fla. | 17,000 | 21,500 | 25,500 | 20,820 | 17,000 | | 79 | | |
| Ga. | 35,000 | 40,000 | 60,000 | 63,160 | 35,000 | | 88 | | |
| La. | 2,500 | 3,000 | 3,600 | 4,180 | 2,500 | | 83 | | |
| Miss. | 4,500 | 5,400 | 6,300 | 9,420 | 4,500 | | 83 | | |
| N. C. | 8,500 | 10,200 | 13,600 | 12,040 | 8,500 | | 83 | | |
| Okla. | 9,700 | 11,300 | 13,500 | 10,580 | | 9,700 | | 86 | |
| S. C. | 17,000 | 20,000 | 25,500 | 22,600 | 17,000 | | 85 | | |
| Tex. | 28,000 | 34,700 | 43,400 | 45,780 | 28,000 | | 81 | | |
| Va. | 2,500 | 2,800 | 3,700 | 4,680 | | 2,500 | | 89 | |
| Total | 135,100 | 161,400 | 211,500 | 211,620 | 120,500 | 14,600 | 83 | 87 | 84 |
| U. S. | 174,300 | 209,040 | 267,630 | 269,600 | 126,300 | 48,000 | 83 | 84 | 83 |

1/ See page 18 for division between acreages for fall and winter harvest.
2/ Cantaloup acreage in the 10 early vegetable States is included in the winter and spring classification, although harvest in these States extends into the summer months.
3/ See page 19 for division between acreages for winter and fall harvest.
4/ California winter and spring acreage includes 2,400 acres of early and 2,000 acres of intermediate onions.
5/ Texas winter and spring acreage includes 44,000 acres of early and 20,000 acres of intermediate onions.
6/ Watermelon acreage in the 10 early truck crop States is included in the winter and spring classification, although harvest in these States extends into the early summer.

CABBAGE: SEGREGATION OF SUMMER AND FALL CROP

| State | Summer crop | | | Fall domestic crop | | | Fall Danish crop | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Percentage Suggested of 1942 | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Percentage Suggested of 1942 | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage 1942 | Percentage Suggested of 1942 |
| | Acres | Acres | Percent | Acres | Acres | Percent | Acres | Acres | Percent |
| Colo. | | | | 1,500 | 1,450 | 103 | 2,800 | 2,600 | 108 |
| N. Mex. | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Oreg. | | | | 1,700 | 1,650 | 103 | | | |
| Utah | | | | 500 | 450 | 111 | | | |
| Wash. | 570 | 570 | 100 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 100 | | | |
| Total | 1,870 | 1,870 | 100 | 5,200 | 5,050 | 103 | 2,800 | 2,600 | 108 |
| Ill. | 2,800 | 2,700 | 104 | | | | | | |
| Ind. | | | | 3,000 | 2,900 | 103 | 700 | 600 | 117 |
| Iowa | 1,300 | 1,300 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Mich. | | | | 5,500 | 5,100 | 108 | 2,300 | 2,100 | 110 |
| Minn. | | | | 1,100 | 1,050 | 105 | 1,500 | 1,320 | 114 |
| Mo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 600 | 600 | 100 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 104 | 800 | 750 | 107 |
| Wisc. | | | | 11,300 | 10,000 | 113 | 4,300 | 4,000 | 108 |
| Total | 5,700 | 5,600 | 102 | 23,500 | 21,550 | 109 | 9,600 | 8,770 | 109 |
| Md. | 2,900 | 2,700 | 107 | | | | | | |
| N. J. | 6,000 | 5,500 | 109 | 3,100 | 2,900 | 107 | | | |
| N. Y. | 970 | 850 | 114 | 11,500 | 10,700 | 107 | 24,500 | 22,100 | 111 |
| Pa. | | | | 6,700 | 6,200 | 108 | 3,700 | 3,300 | 112 |
| Total | 9,870 | 9,050 | 109 | 21,300 | 19,800 | 108 | 28,200 | 25,400 | 111 |
| Ga. | 1,100 | 1,050 | 105 | | | | | | |
| Ky. | 260 | 260 | 100 | | | | | | |
| N. C. | 5,800 | 5,600 | 104 | | | | | | |
| Tenn. | 4,000 | 3,900 | 103 | | | | | | |
| Va. | 5,400 | 4,800 | 112 | | | | | | |
| Total | 16,560 | 15,610 | 106 | | | | | | |
| U.S. | 34,000 | 32,130 | 106 | 50,000 | 46,400 | 108 | 40,600 | 36,770 | 110 |

ONIONS: SEGREGATION OF SUMMER AND FALL CROP

| State | Summer crop | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Suggested acreage 1943 | Harvested acreage | | Percentage | Suggested acreage | Harvested acreage | | Percentage |
| | | 1942 | 1941 | 1943 of 1942 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1943 of 1942 |
| | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent | Acres | Acres | Acres | Percent |
| Calif. | | | | | 6,000 | 5,700 | 3,250 | 105 |
| Colo. | | | | | 7,100 | 6,500 | 5,500 | 109 |
| Idaho | | | | | 3,500 | 3,200 | 2,800 | 109 |
| Nev. | | | | | 200 | 200 | 150 | 100 |
| Oreg. | | | | | 4,400 | 4,000 | 2,900 | 110 |
| Utah | | | | | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 108 |
| Wash. | 600 | 700 | 650 | 86 | 1,250 | 1,050 | 920 | 119 |
| Total | 600 | 700 | 650 | 86 | 23,750 | 21,850 | 16,520 | 109 |
| Ill. | | | | | 350 | 320 | 350 | 109 |
| Ind. | | | | | 2,300 | 2,100 | 2,550 | 110 |
| Iowa | 400 | 450 | 430 | 89 | 450 | 400 | 400 | 112 |
| Mich. | | | | | 9,700 | 8,400 | 8,100 | 115 |
| Minn. | | | | | 4,500 | 4,150 | 3,540 | 108 |
| Ohio | | | | | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 108 |
| Wis. | | | | | 1,250 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 109 |
| Total | 400 | 450 | 430 | 89 | 19,850 | 17,720 | 17,440 | 112 |
| Mass. | | | | | 1,500 | 1,350 | 1,550 | 111 |
| N. J. | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,000 | 97 | | | | |
| N. Y. | | | | | 16,600 | 15,200 | 13,400 | 109 |
| Pa. | | | | | 400 | 360 | 360 | 111 |
| Total | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,000 | 97 | 18,500 | 16,910 | 15,310 | 109 |
| Ky. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | | | | |
| Okla. | 2,600 | 3,000 | 1,800 | 87 | | | | |
| Va. | 1,050 | 1,150 | 1,000 | 91 | | | | |
| Total | 3,800 | 4,300 | 2,750 | 88 | | | | |
| U. S. | 8,000 | 8,750 | 6,830 | 91 | 62,100 | 56,480 | 49,270 | 110 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-31

For Chairmen and Members of State and County U.S.D.A. War Boards

Developing Transportation Programs

The County Farm Transportation Committees which were appointed by and are responsible to the County USDA War Boards, in accordance with Memorandum 975-26, have completed their first big job, that of assisting farmers in filling out applications for Certificates of War Necessity required of all truck operators by O.D.T. General Order No. 21. Preliminary reports indicate that the job has been well done.

The continuing job, that of keeping our essential farm traffic moving, must have full attention from now on. This job will be carried out by the County Farm Transportation Committees which through joint agreement with the Office of Defense Transportation are charged with the responsibility of developing community transportation plans for farm cars, trucks, and trailers.

Prior to the establishment of the County Farm Transportation Committees, several Department agencies and other groups organized and had in operation plans and in some cases had set up committees to work on local transportation problems. The results accomplished by these groups have been commendable and should be utilized by the County Farm Transportation Committees in working out community programs.

In working out effective transportation programs the State War Boards and the County Farm Transportation Committees also should make use of available knowledge and experience in transportation matters of personnel in the Department of Agriculture. Department agencies represented on War Boards, which have transportation personnel available, shall assist State War Boards and County Farm Transportation Committees in developing effective transportation programs. Other Government agencies are also cooperating in the transportation program.

The Office of Defense Transportation is: (1) directing its examiners to consult and confer, so far as practicable, with the County Farm Transportation Committees when they begin their review of the Certificates of War Necessity; (2) referring applications for new trucks for agricultural purposes to the County Farm Transportation Committees for review and recommendation, and (3) establishing Industry Transportation Committees as outlined in the O.D.T. release of October 16. They will call upon the State War Board and the County Farm Transportation Committees for fact finding assistance in preparing industry transportation plans.

The Office of Price Administration, at the Department's invitation, is instructing its local War Price and Rationing Boards to call upon the County Farm Transportation Committees for assistance in processing applications for supplemental gasoline rations and applications for tires, tubes, and recapping services for farm cars, trucks, tractors, and implements.

The Office of Civilian Defense in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration will undertake to carry through the program for the establishment and maintenance of the formation of group plans covering general occupation driving and have instructed their local councils to call upon the County Farm Transportation Committees for assistance in this work. In areas where there are no defense councils active in this field, the County Farm Transportation Committee should work closely with the local War Price and Rationing Board in developing car sharing plans. Development of group riding in connection with defense plants employing more than 100 people is assigned to the Highway Traffic Advisory Committees of the War Department.

Further information and instructions for developing local transportation programs will be transmitted to War Board chairmen.

Claude R. Wickard
Secretary

Distribution: To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards.

Regn. 4064
12-21-42
Re-order - Regn. 4067
12-25-42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-32

For Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

The 1943 Program for Canned Vegetables

Under the recent Executive Order making the Secretary of Agriculture responsible for the Nation's food program, the Department and the State War Boards have been given much greater responsibility than formerly in providing the food which is urgently needed in our war effort. In 1942 record packs of vegetables were canned. After Government acquisitions for military and Lend-Lease requirements, however, there will remain available for civilian consumption and reserves approximately the same quantity as has been available to civilians in recent years. In view of the present high level of purchasing power, civilian demand could readily dispose of larger supplies at current ceiling prices.

The packs next year are expected to be substantially smaller than in 1942, while Government requirements from the 1943 packs will be much greater than those for this year. Government requirements are likely to be increased. To the extent that this occurs civilian consumption will have to be reduced still further. The seriousness of the situation and the need for immediate and effective action is indicated in Table I, attached.

As indicated in Table I, about 70 percent of the canned vegetables consumed by civilians during recent years will be available from the 1943 packs. The 1943 forecasted packs of various canned vegetables together with historical pack comparisons are given in Table II.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

This memorandum outlines the Government program for 1943 with particular emphasis upon the parts which the State War Boards will play.

The program is designed to achieve the following objectives:

(1) To facilitate Government procurement of quantities requested for military, Lend-Lease, and other needs.

(2) To obtain supplies for essential civilian needs.

(3) To conserve critical materials and effectively utilize labor and plant capacity.

(4) To secure an equitable treatment of growers and processors in the various producing areas.

With these objectives in mind, the various parts of the Government program for 1943 have been drawn up embracing a Tin Conservation Order, a Glass-Container Order, Allocation Orders, Price Ceiling Regulations, Price Support Programs to growers and processors, and a program to assist in securing the needed supplies of labor. It must be emphasized that we have one Government program and not a series of separate and distinct programs. Each part has a certain function to perform and bears definite relationships to each of the other phases. The Tin Conservation Order has been written to conform to these objectives and to secure the best use of critical materials in supplying our military forces and civilians with processed foods. Within the limitations imposed by shortages of rubber and existing plant equipment, the maximum glass pack will be encouraged not only as a means of conserving tinplate but to make additional supplies available to civilian consumers. In the Tin Order primary consideration has been given to the necessary government requirements which are to be secured through the Allocation Orders M-86 and M-86-e. ~~Copies of these orders, as well as the Tin Conservation Order, are enclosed with this memorandum.~~ Price support to growers and processors should be considered in relation to these orders and to the necessity of providing adequate supplies of raw materials for all processing needs. The price ceilings to processors must take into account not only the prices which growers must receive but also the processors' costs. Aggressive action in the labor field is necessary if growers are to produce the needed raw materials and if processors are able to pack these supplies. The need for

an effective coordination of all the phases of this program is evident if we are to reach our objectives.

Several factors besides the planted acreage will influence the size of the 1943 packs. The most critical shortage of resources is expected in the availability of labor. The necessity for effective measures to alleviate a tight labor situation cannot be too strongly emphasized if the forecasted packs are to be obtained. In the final analysis, however, the solution will depend upon the resourcefulness and ingenuity of growers and processors in the local areas. The transportation situation will be more critical than in the current season. Machinery repairs, fertilizer and similar supplies must be made available where needed at the proper time. Hence, the problem confronting us is much broader than price support which cannot be expected to do the entire job in itself.

The first step in the development of a price-support program, which covers vegetables grown for canning, dehydrating, and freezing, as well as in appraising the feasibility of the forecasted 1943 packs of canned vegetables, is the determination of the acreage needed to meet the requirements. These acreage computations are shown in the attached Table III for snap beans, corn, peas, and tomatoes. The packs of these four vegetables have contributed more than four-fifths of the seasonal vegetable packs in recent years.

The 1943 forecasted packs of these four vegetables have been expressed in terms of required planted acreages after giving consideration to normal packout, yields, and abandonment. On this basis a total planted acreage of 1.7 million acres, or approximately the same as in 1942, will be needed next year. Consequently, it will be necessary to give special emphasis to the grower aspects of this program, particularly as it involves labor supply. These acreages must be tied closely to the available facilities and labor supply in the various States and local areas.

In addition to the above four commodities, the Department's announcement of November 27 stated that a series of specific support prices for beets, carrots, pumpkin and squash for processing, and cabbage for kraut would be worked out.

The 1943 pack of canned beets is expected to be about the same as in 1942, or 6.5 million cases. This will require approximately 100,000 tons of the raw product for processing. In

addition to this, the requirements of dehydrated beets for the 1943-44 fiscal year which total nearly 26 million pounds will take about 156,000 tons of the raw product. With average yields of beets for processing of about 6 tons per acre, more than 40,000 acres or more than double the processing acreage of 1942 will be needed.

The 1943 pack of carrots which likewise is expected to total about the same as in 1942 will require about 40,000 tons of carrots, and the dehydrated requirements of 13 million pounds will take about 65,000 tons of the raw product. Although there are no separate estimates of carrots for processing, the yield of all carrots has averaged about 9 tons per acre in recent years. Thus approximately 12,000 acres in 1943 would be needed to meet total processing requirements.

With a continuation of the kraut subsidy program, it is expected that the same tonnage of kraut cabbage or about 165,000 tons would be needed in 1943. The dehydrated requirements for the 1943-44 fiscal year of nearly 35 million pounds will need 345,000 tons. The acreage of cabbage which would be needed to meet these requirements of 510,000 tons will be roughly triple that grown for kraut in 1942.

These requirements for dehydration will require a considerable expansion in plant equipment. The Government is going to do everything possible to insure the construction of those plants which are needed to reach our goal. However, in view of the large requirements for raw products, and the need for planned and concerted action, we believe that it is necessary for dehydrators to contract for their supplies in order to be assured of a source of raw materials. Substantial quantities of dehydrated potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and rutabagas also are needed. These are not considered at this time because they will have little effect upon the quantity canned. Dehydrated vegetable requirements for the 1943-44 fiscal year are shown by commodities in Table IV.

The activities connected with beets, carrots, and cabbage present, in some respects, a more difficult problem than the other vegetables. Definite steps may be taken in contracting acreage for the canned pack and to providing supplies for existing dehydration plants. However, there is even greater need of coordinating the production of the raw products with plant facilities where the plants are not yet in operation than where the needs are definitely known. The War Boards will be notified of dehydration plants now operating or for which construction has been approved, and will be kept informed of additional approvals. As facilities are extended prior to

planting time assistance should be provided these dehydrators in contracting for their source of raw products.

In the case of asparagus, lima beans, and spinach, no grower price-support is contemplated at this time and no determination of needed acreage has been made.

With this background in mind, the State War Boards are being requested to supply information as to grower prices which will be needed to secure the necessary acreage. In general, the Department's support will be maintained through the certification of processors agreeing to pay through contracts, at least the minimum prices to growers which will be specified. The program thus will be similar to the canned tomato and pea expansion program of 1942.

On the basis of the State reports as to grower prices and acreages, the Department will determine the price levels which will in effect be supported. This in turn will determine the goals and may necessitate a revision of the forecasted 1943 packs of canned, dehydrated, and quick frozen vegetables. The problem in the various States, however, is that of obtaining the maximum acreage possible at the prices as recommended by the Department, taking into consideration processing facilities in the various local areas. These support levels will be interpreted in terms of grades and areas within a State where necessary. The contractual relationship is stressed in order that the supplies of raw products will be available to processors and that the supplies will be produced in the areas where plant facilities and labor will be available. It must be emphasized that the Department is not guaranteeing specific prices to growers for the raw product, but that their only assurance of obtaining these prices is through a contract with a processor. The Department will provide every opportunity for growers to become acquainted with and to understand the program.

After the support levels are announced, the State War Boards will have the responsibility of undertaking a certification program. Under this, processors who agree to pay through contracts at least these minimum prices will be certified as cooperating with the program. The facilities, of the Department of Agriculture, will then be available to them in contracting acreage. This assistance will be provided not only to canners but also to dehydrators and quick freezers who conform to the minimum price provisions. This assistance, however, will not be extended to uncertified processors.

The Department will encourage contracting in order that there will be an assured source of supplies where facilities are available. In certain areas, particularly the South, canning in the past has largely been a question of absorbing surplus supplies grown for the fresh market. In such a case, the certification can be made on the basis of contracting for the residual supplies remaining from the fresh market demand. In general, however, certification is to be on the basis of grower-canner contracts made prior to planting time.

In effect price support will be extended to canners through the Government purchases of more than half the pack of canned vegetables, virtually all of the dehydrated vegetables, and substantial quantities of quick-frozen vegetables. A higher price will be paid certified canners for government purchases made under M-86e than will be paid those not certified. In addition, the Department will stand ready at the end of the season to purchase from certified canners all remaining quantities of the various grades and can sizes of those canned vegetables where grower prices will be supported. These will be purchased at the net government ceiling with additional allowance for export cases where required.

The Office of Price Administration will set dollar and cents ceilings at the processor level. These will be established by areas of production and the maximum prices will be on the basis of U. S. grades. As far as the raw product is concerned these processor ceilings will be based on the grower price level for each commodity as recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The prices to be paid by the Government for the finished product will be tied to these ceiling prices.

From time to time, additional information on various phases of this program will become available. The State War Boards will be informed of developments as they occur in order that they may more effectively play their part in producing the necessary supplies of food.

Grover B. Hill
Acting Secretary

The Department will encourage contracting in order that there will be an assured source of supplies where facilities are available. In certain areas, particularly the South, canning in the past has largely been a question of absorbing surplus supplies grown for the fresh market. In such a case, the certification can be made on the basis of contracting for the residual supplies remaining from the fresh market demand. In general, however, certification is to be on the basis of grower-canner contracts made prior to planting time.

In effect price support will be extended to canners through the Government purchases of more than half the pack of canned vegetables, virtually all of the dehydrated vegetables, and substantial quantities of quick-frozen vegetables. A higher price will be paid certified canners for government purchases made under M-326 than will be paid those not certified. In addition, the Department will stand ready at the end of the season to purchase from certified canners all remaining quantities of the various grades and can sizes of those canned vegetables where grower prices will be supported. These will be purchased at the net government ceiling with additional allowance for export cases where required.

The Office of Price Administration will set dollar and cents ceilings at the processor level. These will be established by areas of production and the maximum prices will be on the basis of U. S. grades. As far as the raw product is concerned these processor ceilings will be based on the grower price level for each commodity as recommended by the Department of Agriculture. The prices to be paid by the Government for the finished product will be tied to these ceiling prices.

From time to time, additional information on various phases of this program will become available. The State War Boards will be informed of developments as they occur in order that they may more effectively play their part in producing the necessary supplies of food.

Acting Secretary

7
2-State USDA War Boards

Table I

Packs and Requirements of Canned Vegetables for 1942 and 1943 Compared with Average Domestic Use during 1937-41

| Item | Twelve/1 Vegetables | Other Vegetables | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | million cases 24 No. 2 cans | | |
| 1942 | | | |
| Estimated Pack | 168.9 | 24.0 | 192.9 |
| Govt. Requirements | 47.1 | 9.9 | 57.0 |
| Avail. for Civilians | 121.8 | 14.1 | 135.9 |
| 1943 | | | |
| Forecasted Pack | 158.0 | 20.6 | 178.6 |
| Govt. Requirements | 80.6 | 12.3 | 92.9 |
| Avail. for Civilians | 77.4 | 8.3 | 85.7 |
| Av. Dom. Use 1937-41 | 117.9 | * | * |

* Data unavailable.

/1. Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato pulp.

As indicated above, about 70 percent of the canned vegetables consumed by civilians during recent years will be available from the 1943 packs. The 1943 forecasted packs of various canned vegetables together with historical pack comparisons are given in Table II.

(see p. 1)

Table I

Basic and Requirements of Canned Vegetables for
1942 and 1943 Compared with Average
Domestic Use during 1937-41

| Item | Tomatoes | Δ Vegetables | Other Vegetables | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | Million cases 24 No. 2 cans | | |
| 1942 | | | | |
| Estimated Pack | 158.9 | 24.3 | | 197.9 |
| Nov. Requirements | 47.1 | 7.8 | | 57.9 |
| Avail. For Civilians | 181.9 | 19.1 | | 139.9 |
| 1943 | | | | |
| Forecasted Pack | 158.0 | 20.3 | | 178.3 |
| Nov. Requirements | 90.8 | 12.3 | | 83.9 |
| Avail. For Civilians | 77.4 | 8.3 | | 85.7 |
| Av. Pre. Pac 1937-41 | 117.9 | n | | n |

n Data unavailable.

Δ. Including asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato pulp.

Withdrawals above, about 70 percent of the canned vegetables consumed by civilians during recent years will be available from the 1942 pack. The 1942 forecasted packs of various canned vegetables together with historical pack comparisons are given in Table II.

Table II

Canned Vegetables: Forecasted 1943 Packs and Requirements with Comparisons

| Commodity | Forecasted 1943 Pack /1 | | | 1943-44 Government Reqmts./2 | Available for Civilians/3 | Estimated 1942 Pack | 1937-41 Average Pack |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Tin | Glass | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | - - - million cases 24 No. 2 cans - - - | | | | | | |
| Twelve Vegetables | | | | | | | |
| Asparagus | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| Beans, Lima | 2.0 | 1.8 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Beans, Snap | 16.0 | 15.5 | .5 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 17.5 | 10.5 |
| Beets | 6.5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 4.0 |
| Carrots | 2.5 | 2.0 | .5 | 2.0 | .5 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| Corn | 26.0 | 25.5 | .5 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 31.0 | 20.0 |
| Peas | 33.0 | 32.2 | .8 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 35.5 | 23.8 |
| Pumpkin & Squash | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Spinach | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 9.0 | 4.6 |
| Tomatoes | 30.0 | 30.0 | 0 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 33.0 | 27.0 |
| Tomato Juice | 25.0 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 23.0 | 16.1 |
| Tomato Pulp | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Sub-total | 158.0 | 153.0 | 5.0 | 80.6 | 77.4 | 168.9 | 117.9 |
| Other Vegetables | | | | | | | |
| Hominy Lye | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .6 | |
| Mixed Vegetables | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.0 | |
| Potatoes, Sweet | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.0 | |
| Potatoes, White | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | |
| Sauerkraut | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 | 4.5 | |
| Succotash | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .4 | |
| Tomato Catsup | 10.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 10.0 | |
| Tomato Paste | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | |
| Tomato Sauce | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0 | .2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | |
| Sub-total | 20.6 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 24.0 | |
| TOTAL | 178.6 | 167.6 | 11.0 | 92.9 | 85.7 | 192.9 | |

/1. Including 1943-44 packs.
/2. Requirements as reported to Fruit and Vegetable Branch, AMA, thru November 17, 1942.
/3. Pack less total Government requirements.

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Table III

Vegetables for Processing: Data Relating to Estimated 1943 Acreage Requirements

| Item | Vegetables for Processing | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Snap Beans | Corn | Peas | Tomatoes |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | -- million cases - basis No. 2's -- | | | |
| A. Pack | | | | |
| Forecast 1943 | 16.0 | 26.0 | 33.0 | 30.0 |
| Estimated 1942 | 17.5 | 31.0 | 35.5 | 33.0 |
| 1937-41 Average | 10.5 | 20.0 | 23.8 | 27.0 |
| B. Estimated Raw Material Reqmts. | | -- 1,000 tons -- | | |
| For 1943 Forecast Pack/1 | 178 | 1,130 | 367 | 990 |
| For 1943 Other Products | 10 | 25 | 45 | 2,000 |
| Total | 188 | 1,155 | 412 | 2,990 |
| C. Yield Per Harvested Acre | | -- tons per acre -- | | |
| 1937-41 Average | 1.74 | 2.46 | .88 | 5.19 |
| High Yield of Last 10 Years | 1.84 | 2.66 | .94 | 5.58 |
| Low " " " " " | 1.30 | 1.63 | .62 | 3.30 |
| D. Planted Acreage Requirement/2 | | -- 1,000 acres -- | | |
| 1943 Requirement | 116 | 500 | 490 | 615 |
| E. Planted Acreage Comparisons | | | | |
| 1942 | 104 | 498 | 483 | 612 |
| 1941 | 88 | 455 | 385 | 469 |
| 1936-40 Average | 65 | 370 | 325 | 430 |

/1. Based on packouts of 90, 23, 90, and 33.3 cases per ton for snap beans, corn, peas, and tomatoes, respectively.

/2. Based on average yields shown in "C" and on average acreage abandonment of 7 percent for snap beans, 6 percent for corn and tomatoes, and 5 percent for peas.

Table III

Vegetables For Processing: Data Relating to Estimated
1943 Acreage Requirements

| Item | Vegetables For Processing | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Snap Beans | Corn | Peas | Tomatoes |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | - - Million cases - Basis No. 2's - - | | | |
| A. Pack | | | | |
| Forecast 1943 | 15.0 | 23.0 | 8.0 | 30.0 |
| Estimated 1942 | 17.5 | 31.0 | 8.5 | 33.0 |
| 1937-41 Average | 10.5 | 20.0 | 8.4 | 27.0 |
| | - - 1,000 tons - - | | | |
| B. Estimated Raw Material Require. | | | | |
| For 1943 Forecast Pack/1 | 178 | 1,150 | 36 | 900 |
| For 1942 Other Products | 10 | 85 | 4 | 2,000 |
| Total | 188 | 1,235 | 40 | 2,900 |
| | - - Tons per acre - - | | | |
| C. Yield Per Harvested Acre | | | | |
| 1937-41 Average | 1.74 | 2.45 | .88 | 3.19 |
| High Yield of Last 10 Years | 1.94 | 2.88 | .94 | 3.88 |
| Low " " " " | 1.80 | 1.88 | .82 | 3.20 |
| | - - 1,000 acres - - | | | |
| D. Planted Acreage Requirements/2 | | | | |
| 1943 Requirement | 115 | 500 | 490 | 815 |
| E. Planted Acreage Comparisons | | | | |
| 1942 | 104 | 432 | 485 | 812 |
| 1941 | 83 | 465 | 385 | 485 |
| 1936-40 Average | 85 | 370 | 325 | 430 |

1/ Based on yields of 80, 28, 80, and 32.5 cases per ton for snap beans, corn, peas, and tomatoes, respectively.

2/ Based on average yields shown in "C" and an average acreage abandonment of 7 percent for snap beans, 6 percent for corn and tomatoes, and 5 percent for peas.

Table IV

Dehydrated Vegetables: 1943-1944 Requirements and Equivalent Raw Products

| Commodity | Requirements For Fiscal Year 1943-1944 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dehydrated Product | Dehydration Ratio | Equivalent Raw Product |
| | - - million pounds - - | | - - 1,000 tons - - |
| Potatoes, White | 136.7 | 8 to 1 | 547 |
| Potatoes, Sweet | 31.9 | 4 to 1 | 64 |
| Cabbage | 34.5 | 20 to 1 | 345 |
| Onions | 20.1 | 10 to 1 | 100 |
| Beets | 26.0 | 12 to 1 | 156 |
| Rutabagas | 8.8 | 10 to 1 | 44 |
| Carrots | 13.1 | 10 to 1 | 65 |
| Other Vegetables /1 | 184.5 | Various | ** |
| Total | 355.6 | ** | ** |

** Not available

/1 Includes peas, corn, snap beans, greens, celery, parsley, okra, tomato, tomato juice cocktail, baked beans, and hominy.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 18, 1942

To: Fred S. Wallace,
Special War Board Assistant to the Secretary

From: Administrator,
Agricultural Marketing Administration

Subject: 1943 Program for Processed Vegetables

Attached hereto are copies of memoranda relating to the 1943 Program for Canned Vegetables and Grower Prices for Vegetables for Processing which have been prepared for submission to the USDA State War Boards. In view of the urgency of insuring an adequate supply of processed vegetables and the need of the Department taking immediate and effective action your cooperation in placing the material before the USDA State War Boards will be greatly appreciated.

Roy F. Hendrickson

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

WAR BOARD MEMORANDUM

REPORTS

December 1, 1942

To the Chairman
State USDA War Boards

Subject: Grower Prices for Vegetables for Processing

At the present time the Department is formulating plans for price support to growers of the 1943 crop of vegetables for processing. As indicated in the Secretary's statement of November 22, 1942, a series of specific support prices for snap beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, pumpkin and squash for processing, and cabbage for kraut will be worked out. It is expected that these will be announced before the middle of January. These supports to growers will be maintained through the certification of processors agreeing by contract to pay not less than the specified price to growers. Thus, the program will be similar to the canned tomato and pea program of 1942. Again this year, it must be emphasized that the Department is not guaranteeing these prices for the raw products to growers but is making possible the opportunity of obtaining such prices through a contract with a processor. Attached hereto are copies of the Tin Conservation Order M-81, the Allocation Orders M-86 and M-86e, and a statement on the objectives and methods proposed for the 1943 program.

A report is being requested from each State War Board on the acreage of various crops which can be obtained next year with different levels of grower prices. The commodities for which this information is requested include snap beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots and cabbage for processing. In addition, we desire an indication on pumpkin and squash as to what percent of the 1942 pack could be obtained with various levels of grower prices. This information is requested only for those of the above crops grown for processing in your State.

In addition to specifying the level of prices as requested above supplementary information will be needed to permit defining the prices to be supported and breaking down the prices by grades, varieties, and sizes where necessary. Where canners accept delivery at a major assembly point or at roadside, information on hauling charges is needed in view of the relation between the Office of Price Administration price ceilings and the Department's support levels. The services rendered by canners and charges to growers should be specified. For example, in the case of peas the canner may furnish growers seed at no charge or may make a charge, and the grower price will vary accordingly. The following simple illustration indicates the type of information desired. Assume that some State planted 100,000 acres of tomatoes for

processing in 1942 and growers received $18.50 per ton for the crop. The following information might be submitted:

Tomatoes for Processing: Acreage and Price Situation for 1943

| Grower Prices | | | Fore-casted Acreage | Delivery Point | Addi-tional Hauling Charges | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field Run | No. 1 | No. 2 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| - - dollars per ton - - | | | 1,000 acres | | | |
| 18.50 | 21.00 | 13.00 | 85 | Cannery | None | 65% No. 1<br>30% No. 2<br>5% Culls<br>No price variation by variety. Plants supplied growers at same price as in 1942. |
| 19.50 | 22.00 | 14.00 | 94 | | | |
| 20.50 | 23.00 | 15.00 | 100 | | | |
| 21.50 | 24.00 | 16.00 | 105 | | | |
| 22.50 | 25.00 | 17.00 | 110 | | | |
| 23.50 | 26.00 | 18.00 | 115 | | | |

Information should be obtained from growers, canners and other available sources in order to determine the prices which will be necessary in 1943 to obtain the various acreages. The available statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should be used as a guide in your indications. The 1942 acreages and grower prices will be issued in the Truck Crop Report of December 18, 1942. A copy of this report is enclosed. Since there are no estimates of acreage and grower prices of pumpkin and squash for processing we suggest that you obtain such estimates from canners in your State who process this product.

In order that both canners and growers may make plans for the coming season there is need for an early release of the level of prices for the different crops to be supported by the Department. Accordingly, we request that this information be ~~submitted~~ mailed to us not later than January 1.

Fred S. Wallace
Special War Board
Assistant to the Secretary

Enclosure

Regn. 4111
Dated 3-5-43
Regn. 4112
Dated 3-5-43

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-33

To Chairmen and Members of State and County USDA War Boards

War Boards' Responsibility to Initiate Requests for Deferment of Farm Workers

The need for experienced farm workers throughout the country is acute. Unless farmers receive some definite assurance immediately that they are not going to continue to lose essential experienced workers they will reduce their plantings of 1943 crops. It is imperative that prompt and decisive action be taken to halt the drain of experienced workers and operators from farms to the armed forces and to industry, and to direct some of those who have left the farms to return to them. I hereby designate State and County United States Department of Agriculture War Boards as the agencies within the Department of Agriculture whom other Government agencies should contact on such manpower problems as the classification of agricultural registrants. The War Manpower Commission, including the Selective Service System, and the Department of Agriculture have agreed to action as follows:

1. County USDA War Boards are directed to initiate requests immediately for the deferment of registrants who are necessary farm workers and farm operators not now in Class II-C or III-C and whose deferment has not been otherwise requested. War Boards are also directed to appeal from Selective Service local board decisions denying registrants classification in Class II-C or Class III-C whenever they feel such appeals are justified. This is necessary because many men who are eligible for deferment under the "Tydings Amendment" are failing to request such deferment, even though they are urgently needed on farms. It is also necessary because farmers need to know before planting time who will be deferred. In this work the War Boards should be guided by the information obtained in the 1943 sign-up regarding farm production, the manpower inventory of individual farms, and the suggested standards and measures for classifying agricultural registrants, as outlined in War Board Memorandum No. 178. Registrants, to be eligible for deferment in Class II-C and Class III-C, must be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort. It has been recommended as a national objective that a registrant who through his own personal efforts is responsible for the production of at least 16 war units of essential farm products should be eligible for deferment. However, your attention is called to paragraph 10 of Selective Service Local Board Memorandum No. 164, amended January 16, 1943, in which Selective Service local boards may deviate from the recommended objective. It would appear unreasonable, however, under most circumstances to defer a registrant unless his own personal and direct efforts result in the production of at least 8 war units of essential farm products.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

WAR 1-1

War Boards should at all times recognize that the final decision regarding the classification of an agricultural registrant must be made by the Selective Service local or appeal boards. Where an essential farm worker has not been classified in II-C or III-C, War Boards shall immediately request the Selective Service local board to reclassify such registrant. In making this request for reclassification, the War Boards shall provide the Selective Service boards with a statement of the number of war units of essential farm products to be produced during 1943 on the farm on which the registrant works, the total amount of regular help available on that farm, and such other information to assist in the classification of the registrant as is available in the War Board files, or through investigation by county War Boards.

2. Selective Service local boards have been directed to reclassify immediately all essential farm workers into the II-C and III-C classes. When it is found that a bona fide farm worker would be classed in II-C or III-C except for the fact that he is not responsible for the production of a sufficient number of war units of essential farm products, the Selective Service local boards have been directed to advise the county USDA War Board of his name and address. In order that a reasonable opportunity may be provided whereby the registrant may be placed in an essential farm work, Selective Service local boards have been directed not to classify or reclassify such registrant until thirty days after the county War Board has been advised. During this thirty-day period, it shall be the responsibility of the county USDA War Board to notify the worker of other farm employment where he can become regularly employed in and necessary to essential agricultural work. As soon as the registrant has been placed in necessary farm work the USDA War Board shall notify the Selective Service local board in order that the registrant may be properly classified. In the event that the registrant is unable to find employment, either independently or through assistance of the county USDA War Board, it shall be the responsibility of the latter to notify the Selective Service local board at the expiration of the thirty-day period.

3. The War Manpower Commission will appeal to all nonfarm employers to desist from recruiting farm people, including women, for other than farm work. The chairmen of the State and county USDA War Boards are requested to get in touch with the local representative of the War Manpower Commission, or local U. S. Employment Service office to work this out.

4. When workers who can do farm work leave nonessential industries or become available because of the operation of the 48-hour week, the U. S. Employment Service will refer such persons to the county USDA War Board. The War Board shall promptly assign such cases to the appropriate agency of the Department dealing with farm labor.

5. The Army has established a procedure whereby men in the armed forces over 38 years old may be returned to essential occupations. War Boards are directed to notify farmers who have lost to the Army workers over 38 that such a procedure exists and will offer their assistance to such persons in getting men in the Army to apply for return to essential farm work.

State and county USDA War Boards are directed to acquaint farmers thoroughly with the above agreed upon action, especially to inform them that War Boards are anxious to assist fully in the preparation of requests for deferment of essential farm workers.

Attached is a copy of the local board release referred to above which is being sent out by National Headquarters of Selective Service to all local boards and which pertains to the action to be taken by the USDA War Boards in the classification of agricultural workers.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Attachment

Regn. 4123
Regn. 4124
dated 3-13-43.

FILED
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Please return to Mr
Secretary's File Room

March 17 1943

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-34

For Chairmen and Members of State U.S.D.A. War Boards

Enlisting Idle Acres in 1943 Production

This year's huge farm production job calls for maximum use of all agricultural resources. This applies to land as well as machinery, labor, and other tools of production. Therefore, as a follow-up to the farm plan sign-up drive, I ask that all steps be taken to enlist every idle acre and idle farm in the 1943 production program.

The job of putting idle acres to work will have to be done for the most part right in each community. For this reason I am requesting the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to instruct all its county and community committeemen to locate idle farms or idle tracts of farm land in their own communities and on their own initiative see that this land is put into useful production.

There will be cases that cannot be taken care of locally. The committeemen should report these to the County USDA War Board, and the War Boards should be prepared to give assistance wherever possible in locating operators, in financing operations where necessary through available loan programs or in helping the operator obtain labor or machinery where these items constitute the bottleneck.

The War Board should also arrange to have one or more of the county offices--its own and those of other member agencies--to serve as a rental clearing house for farmers having idle tracts they themselves cannot farm and for those who wish to rent land or expand their operations.

War Boards are also urged to enlist the help of newspapers, farm organizations, and civic groups in promoting the widest possible use of idle land.

Efforts to get idle land into production should not be permitted to become an indiscriminate plow-up of grassland. Obviously, there will be many cases where land will make its greatest contribution as pasture or hay land. Each field, therefore, must be put to its most productive use.

WAR 1-1

Farmers and landlords this year will encounter many obstacles that will make leaving the land idle seem the easier course. It will be our job to show them the part they and their land must play if America is to win the battle of food production in 1943.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

Dated 3-15-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

FILED
Return to the
Secretary's File Room

March 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM NO. 975-35

Farm Labor Program

This memorandum is being issued to provide for the administration of the farm labor program until such time as pending legislation is enacted by Congress.

The Extension Service will direct the mobilization, placement, and utilization of local farm labor resources, in accordance with previous instructions. In so doing, the Extension Service is to make the fullest possible use of facilities of the United States Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission. Until further notice, applications for labor should be made to the Employment Service where there are such offices, and where there are no such offices, applications should be made to the County Agricultural Agent.

The Farm Security Administration of the Food Production Administration will continue to be responsible for the recruitment, transportation, and housing of farm laborers, including aliens, in accordance with instructions previously given. Farm Security Administration will receive assistance from the United States Employment Service in recruiting workers to be transported, and from the Extension Service wherever possible.

State and County USDA War Boards will continue to be responsible for all matters relating to selective service as it affects farm workers, including the assignments given in Memorandum No. 975-33 of March 5, 1943, with respect to the classification of farm workers; for the completion of the Farm Manpower Inventory, 1943, included in the 1943 Farm Plan Work Sheet for Maximum War Production; and for the submission of such reports on the farm labor situation as have been requested.

Agencies of the Department are to consult and cooperate with existing state and county farm labor committees or councils, however they have been established. Utilization is to be made of all existing non-governmental organizations and groups of citizens in order to take full advantage of local initiative and local resources on the farm labor front.

The Agricultural Labor Administration will work with other agencies of the Department and the War Manpower Commission in meeting pressing farm labor problems within the limits of present authority and funds.

WAR 1-1

Regional Consultants on Agricultural Labor will continue to represent the Department in connection with the work of the War Manpower Commission and furnish such information and reports as may be requested from time to time by the Director of the Agricultural Labor Administration.

In view of the urgency of the situation, it is imperative that we employ all our resourcefulness and move ahead with all possible speed, as outlined in this memorandum.

Claude R. Wickard

Secretary

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Secretary